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THE WOES OF SCOTLAND.

For a whole century Scotland has been without a grievance. Ever since the Battle of Culloden put an end to rebellion—and introduced the law into districts where writs, and parchments, and the officers of justice, were matters of vague rumour, sometimes witnessed south of the Grampians, but never permitted to penetrate into the sacred retreats of the Celtic aborigines in the far North and the savage West—Scotland has been a prosperous and a contented country. Her national pride was satisfied by the accession of her Royal house to the throne of England; and when revolution set aside and exiled the male representative of that illustrious line, it was in virtue of their descent from a female branch of the house of Stuart that the family of Hanover were elected by the Supreme Council of the Nation to occupy the vacant throne. Under a settled form of Government the energies of the Scottish people soon began to develop themselves. Edinburgh, it is true, descended to the rank of a provincial city, and became of scarcely more political importance than York or Chester; but, instead of Edinburgh, there arose the city of Glasgow, which, next to London itself, is the finest, the richest, the most thriving, and the most populous city in the British Isles. Even Edinburgh did not suffer like other mediæval cities in the southern parts of the island. Situated near the noble estuary of the Forth, she had a port in Leith, which enabled her to maintain a commercial position, and to assume and hold a high rank in the encouragement of art and literature. In all those fertile counties north of the Tweed, where that rich "Doric" dialect of the English language commonly known as broad Scotch is spoken, and which are inhabited by a people descended from the same Saxons and Scandinavians that occupied Cumberland, Yorkshire, and the other English counties, agriculture improved, manufactures were introduced, and trade and commerce flourished to an extent which, though equalled, was not surpassed, in England. In all the great fields of human thought and

enterprise Scotchmen were competitors. The records of art, of science, of literature, of philosophy, of divinity, of the army, of the navy, of the diplomatic service, and of the most extensive commerce in the world, show the names of illustrious Scotchmen who have become eminent in each. No disability, civil or religious, afflicted the Scotchman. No impediment to his success ever stood in his way that did not stand equally in the way of an Englishman. To all intents and purposes the English and Scotch became one people. If there be a dark side to the glowing picture, that might be drawn of the progress of Scotland, subsequent to the "'45," the darkness is no result of government or of politics, but is solely attributable to blood and race. It could scarcely be expected that the Celt could prosper in the same degree as the Southron: his temperament is different; he speaks a barbarous language, and is ignorant of the noble speech that prevails in every other part of the island except amidst the rude and remote fastnesses of the mountains. By these unfortunate circumstances he is shut out from much of the civilisation of his time and nation. Like his unhappy brother in Ireland—suffering from the same causes—he lacked energy, and lived contentedly upon potatoes, while a man of the south would have meditated rebellion, unless he had had beef. He increased, and multiplied, and replenished the earth; and at last found, to his sorrow, that his means of subsistence had not increased in anything like the same ratio. Hence arose the only real misery of Scotland. But the operation of these causes stopped at Glenfalloch and the Grampians. It was never felt at Perth or at Dumbarton, and no more afflicted Edinburgh or Glasgow than it did Liverpool or Southampton. With this exception, the history of Saxon Scotland is but a history of peaceful progress. In fact, Scotland—like the king in the Eastern fable, or like a rich hypochondriac—has been too happy. There was not a single screw loose in her whole machinery—there was not a button off her garments to torment her. She was sound

in wind and limb; had her own say and her own way in religion and in politics; had a comfortable balance at her bankers, and had nobody in the world to coerce or overawe her. But, alas, for the vanity of human wishes! Neither men nor nations will be happy when they may. Scotland, in the plethora of her well-being, has discovered in the year 1853, that there is something wrong with her. She has found out a grievance, and determined to make herself duly miserable about it. Taking an example from the late Daniel O'Connell, she has resolved to agitate, to get up petitions, to hold monster meetings, and even to talk of a repeal of the Union, unless she be properly humoured in her demands. Before next Saturday the people of Scotland, or a few zealous individuals claiming to be representatives of the national wish, will have assembled in solemn conclave in the ancient city of Edinburgh, under the presidency of one of the most illustrious of Scotchmen, the representative of the ancient house of Montgomerie—the Earl of Eglinton and Winton, the mediæval champion, the redoubtable lord of the tournament. The machinery of the press has been employed for some months past in Scotland in preparing the national mind for this great manifestation, and speeches will be made, resolutions will be passed, and petitions will be adopted to show that the burs of the old Scottish thistle are by no means flaccid, but can prick and sting as venomously as of yore. But the English reader will naturally enquire whence comes all the outcry? And are the Scottish people, or any portion of them, really in earnest? We believe that there can be no doubt of the earnestness of those persons who have taken up the question of what they are pleased to call the grievances and the wrongs of Scotland. We shall endeavour to show as briefly as we can of what those wrongs and grievances in reality consist, even upon the showing of those who have taken upon themselves to agitate in this matter.

We have not before us all the documents that have been issued upon the subject: but we think we shall be enabled to state,



"THE DALHOUSIE" INDIAMAN, WRECKED OFF BEACHY HEAD.—(SEE PAGE 362.)

without much danger of having our accuracy impugned, that the "grievances" of Scotland amount to five. If there be any more we shall be glad to rectify the omission on the behest of any ultra-Scot who may consider himself or his country aggrieved or insulted by our neglect or misinterpretation.

The first grievance is a heraldic one. It appears that the old lion of Scotland—for Scotland has a lion as well as a unicorn—has not that place on the national flag which these jealous Scotchmen consider to be his inalienable and imprescriptible right. He plays a subordinate part, his nose is put out of joint, and the dignity of the noble brute is sorely wounded—of course to the great discomfort of all true Scotchmen.

The second grievance is of a similar kind, and must have taken a very keen eye to have discovered it. It appears that on the new coin, the florin, the shield of Scotland is placed in a position inferior to the shield of England. For this also the doughty champions are in arms; and, to obtain redress, the lance of Eglinton and the sword of Lion "King-at-Arms" are to be aimed against all who gainsay or deny. Whether the outraged honour of Scotland will be satisfied with anything else than the withdrawal of the obnoxious coin remains to be seen.

The third grievance appears to be that the ancient Palace of Holyrood has been suffered to fall into decay, and that niggardly and tyrannical England begrudges the money to repair it. It is true that a palace more splendid than Holyrood is rising at Balmoral, but this fact has been overlooked by the Scottish agitators. But we must confess that in this item our sympathy with the Scottish cause, infinitesimal though it be, begins to be excited. It seems to us that it would be a judicious expenditure of the public money to restore Holyrood to as high a pitch of splendour as it ever attained in the palmiest days of the Stuarts. We hope that the thing will be done, and that Lord Eglinton may hold another tournament within its precincts, and that we may be there to see and to illustrate it.

The fourth grievance is, that Scotland is "denied the honour of a guard-ship at any of her ports; and that thus the capital of Scotland—which might have sent her own fleets to sweep the waters—is degraded to a mere seaport town or fishing village." But it is not only on the point of honour—although that is something—that the Scotch are dissatisfied in this respect. "A guard-ship," says one of the newspaper organs of the disaffected, "is something more than a mere point of honour, for the constant victualling, the pay, &c., of a crew of five or six hundred officers and seamen, are a permanent benefit to the town where such a ship is stationed." Here the triumphant spirit of shop betrays itself and the "douce and cannie" character of the nation is vindicated as it ought to be. We, therefore, hope that Leith will have a guard-ship, and Greenock and Cromarty to boot!

But the fifth grievance appears to be the most serious one. Though Scotland, as we learn from the authority already quoted, "was the birthplace of James Watt and Henry Bell, yet England retains all the dockyards and great naval arsenals, as if she were jealous of entrusting the Scotch with a share in building their own wooden walls, or as if they were ignorant and unable to achieve their construction." This, however, strikes us as being a grievance that Yorkshire, or any county on the coast, might as well put forward as Scotland. It is a great question whether the Government would not do wisely to relinquish the trade of ship-building, and have its ships built by private contract, as the mercantile community of England and Scotland is glad to do. We believe that by such a course the Government would be provided both with better and with cheaper ships than by the present system. If Scotland could, under such circumstances, build cheaper and better men-of-war than can be built in England, she would, no doubt, have her fair share of all the work that was going. But in such a cause must the sword of Eglinton and Winton be necessarily unsheathed? And shall we repeal the Union on so vile and unsatisfactory a pretext? Scotchmen are too "cannie" and sensible to desire such an absurdity. "But," say the agitators, "there is a good time coming. Scotland is awaking from her lethargy. She is about to throw off the incubus that so long has weighed her down, and the voice of the association for the vindication of Scottish rights has gone throughout the length and breadth of the land, like the summons that went with the fiery cross of old." On the 2nd of November—eventful day! Scotland will require the redress of these grievances in a manner which we are told "shall startle the dumbest echoes in Downing-street." Seriously, we did not think that there were twenty men in wise and thrifty Scotland who could make such fools of themselves.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE:

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

Public attention has been much and painfully excited by the number and importance of the arrests made within the last fortnight. No pains have been spared, no means left untried, to discover the plans of real or suspected conspirators, even to the minutest searches in articles of furniture, mattresses, &c. A *perquisition* took place at the house of M. Bastide, the Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Republic, without, it appears, leading to any disclosures. M. Goudchaux, another of the Republican Ministers, was arrested at his domicile, under an accusation of concealing arms, and being connected with a secret society; and M. Charles de la Varenne has written a letter to the *Union*, stating the fact, that, after a fruitless search of three hours among his papers, he was conducted to the *dépôt de la Préfecture*, where he remained four days *au secret*, without being subjected to any interrogatory whatever; at the end of which period he was released, no motive for either his arrest or liberation being given in explanation. The *Presse* reprints this letter, with a short comment signed Emile de Girardin, which, to the astonishment of the public, has been allowed to pass without notice by the Government. It is asserted, and we believe on good authority, that on the return from Compiègne, the Empress earnestly desires that all the penalties incurred by the writers and editors of the public papers during the course of the year, shall be remitted. Such a measure was already spoken of on the occasion of the St. Eugène in September; but as the celebration of the Empress's fête is deferred till the St. Eugène in November, it is expected that if the report of such an intention be true, it will be carried out on that anniversary. It is observed that the Empress is once more placed by Louis Napoleon on his right, when they drive out in public;

and this fact, with the circumstance of her Majesty following the *chasse* in a carriage, instead of on horseback, as it was stated she was to do, is significant of the renewed hopes of *leurs Majestés*.

It is reported that, in addition to the adoption of the *manteau de cour*, and the creation of various new titles, the establishment of the Imperial Pages is to be restored, and a variety of other institutions of a similar nature to be announced; facts which excite much bile in certain salons of the Faubourg St. Germain, where such acts are regarded in a far more important light than events of a national or political nature, however grave may be their tendency.

It appears that the question of emigration—one hitherto so little attended to, and regarded with so little favour in France among the population—is likely to receive an impetus which certainly cannot fail to prove highly beneficial in its results. Not only are the advantages and capabilities of Algeria being, with this view, seriously studied, but the attention of practical men is being turned to Corsica, as a spot, which, from its climate and produce, and its hitherto almost uncultivated and, consequently, unimproved soil, affords prospects of the most encouraging nature to emigrants. Three commissioners have been charged by the Minister of the Interior to examine into the state and resources of the island, and Dr. Conneau, the physician of Louis Napoleon, has, it is said, received the commission to report on the degrees of salubrity of its least known and least inhabited portions. The riches of Corsica, consisting in forests, a fine soil, a climate that ripens the rarest fruits, game and fish in profusion, are precisely those calculated to repay the labours of the emigrant; and it is to be hoped that these facts once sufficiently manifested, some of the inhabitants of France will be induced to quit the misery in which they have been born and bred, and in which they will, otherwise, die, to seek a country where their labour will bring an honest and adequate means of existence.

There is being erected at this moment, on a prominent point of the Butte Montmartre, a lighthouse of fifty metres in height, on the summit of which is to be placed an electric apparatus, which is to light the whole of the south of Montmartre and Paris as far as the Boulevard des Italiens.

The famous "Memoires d'un Bourgeois de Paris," of M. Véron, has not altogether the success it was anticipated it would meet. Many of the anecdotes are so trivial, that the heads of the chapters contain all their point, those that would really command the most interest, it would, with the restraints imposed on the press, be difficult or impossible to publish; and altogether it is found by many readers that the book falls short of the amusement and instruction expected from it. M. Véron had, it appears, the intention of illustrating his work by an engraving, representing himself (*beau portrait*!) in the act of drawing a curtain, and revealing to the public all the personages passed in review in the said "Memoires;" but this indulgence has been denied the author, and the curtain remains undrawn. Already is the spirit of ridicule at work on this production, the *Librairie Nouvelle* being about shortly to publish, in five volumes, "Les Mémoires de Bilboquet," a parody on those of M. Véron.

The Opéra has produced, with considerable success, the long-talked-of work of Limnander, "Le Maître Chanteur;" the poem by M. H. Trianon. The scene, passing in Germany in 1493, affords occasion for all that is most romantic in place, language, and decoration; and the music admirably sustains this character. The *chant de Charlemagne*, "O lune, à toi je bois," and the romance of "Marguerite at the Window," are, with one or two others, airs of no common beauty and merit. Rosati is shortly to appear at the Opéra in a Mexican ballet, entitled "Jovita." The Français is giving "Muriilo," a comedy by M. Aglié Langlé. Although betraying in certain portions the inexperience of a young hand, and not built on a very powerful plot, the piece has so much of poetic feeling, elegance of language, and sentiment, and a certain freshness and originality of composition, that it merits and obtains considerable popularity. The Opéra Comique has a work entitled "Colette," which is weak and commonplace; the Palais Royal, an amusing piece, "To be, or not to be;" and the Ambigu, a melodrama, "La Prière des Naufragés"—very *larmoyant*, sufficiently effective, and with a certain degree of originality, which, in general, is the point particularly excluded in this style of production.

As we last week commenced by informing our readers of the promise of M. Alexandre Dumas to furnish the Théâtre Français with a *remplacant* for the "Jeunesse de Louis XIV.," by a second piece, of five acts, changing not only the cipher, but the plan, the character—every detail, in short, *in toto*—written in five days; we now beg leave to announce to them—not that he has kept his word (that, apart from some singular circumstance, everybody expected)—but that he has curtailed two days of the period named, thus completing a play of five acts in the space of three days! The work, read at the theatre on Saturday, was received *à l'unanimité*, and will shortly make its appearance.

Madame George Sand has been occupying herself in dramatising her admirable novel of "La Roche Mauprat," at the request of the new manager of the Odéon, M. A. Roger; but it appears probable that her labour will, for the present, at least, be lost, the Censor being far too strict to permit the appearance of a work of decidedly republican tendencies.

The residence of the Emperor and Empress at Compiègne—where they have been enjoying the pleasures of the chase and the sports of the woods—has been an uninterrupted series of fêtes. The Emperor and Empress enjoy excellent health. On Friday there was a stag hunt, at which a serious accident occurred to a lady of the Imperial party, Madame Thayer. The horse on which she was riding reared and fell back, by which she had a leg fractured. A letter from Compiègne says:—

It appears that the stag-hunt at Compiègne, in which Madame Amédée Thayer, wife of the Senator, had her leg broken, was very nearly occasioning more numerous and graver accidents. The stag rushed into a stable, and there kept the dogs at bay. In so doing he almost touched the horses of the Emperor and the Empress; as it was, the horses were greatly frightened, and were with difficulty restrained. M. Edgar Ney, in his quality of Grand Huntsman, rushed on the stag, his hunting-knife in his hand, and killed him. Besides the fractured leg, Madame Thayer's other leg was a good deal hurt.

It has been remarked that Marshal St. Arnaud and General Canrobert, especially the latter, have had frequent private interviews with the Emperor. Amongst the visitors at Compiègne are Lord Cowley, Marshal Narvaez, Lord Hertford, Count de Morney, and Baron Rothschild.

It is rumoured that M. Delacour, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, is about to be recalled.

The French Finance Minister has found it necessary to imitate the step just adopted by Mr. Gladstone, and to raise the interest on Treasury bonds to the extent of an additional 1 per cent.

Notwithstanding the measures adopted by the French Government to keep down the price of bread, it is still on the increase. Some of the bakers of the *banlieue* of Paris complain that they have not yet been paid the indemnity promised to them by the Government when the price of bread was limited, and threaten to close their shops. In several localities it has risen to twenty sous. Some disturbances have taken place in a few of the provincial corn markets.

A deplorable event is said to have occurred at Châlons-sur-Marne. The General commanding the division is said to have been killed in a quarrel with one of his officers. It appears that an altercation took place, when the General struck the officer (who was his aide-de-camp) with a stick on the face in a most violent manner. The aide-de-camp, under the excitement of pain and anger, ran to his pistols, fired at the General, and shot him dead. The quarrel is stated to have been on account of a lady very nearly related to the General.

SPAIN.

Upwards of 10,000 persons are said to have recovered their liberty throughout Spain since the promulgation of the new law on imprisonment.

WAR BETWEEN TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

The interval allowed by Turkey for the evacuation of the Principalities by Russia having now expired, and no preparations having been made by Prince Gortchakoff for withdrawing his forces, a collision between the two belligerent powers will probably have taken place before this meets the eyes of our readers. The rumour that Omer Pacha intends to cross the Danube with the whole of his army, no longer obtains credence; but every day may be expected to bring tidings of skirmishes and irregular forays on the part of the Turks, who, unless restrained by secret instructions from Constantinople, seem to owe it to the outraged dignity of the Sultan and his solemn declaration of war to attack the Russian forces and bring on a collision. The weather and the roads being, however, alike unfavourable to hostilities upon the territories of the Lower Danube, it is not in this quarter that we are taught to look for the commencement of warlike operations upon a large scale. A winter campaign upon the Asiatic shores of the Black Sea is said to be determined upon by the Porte; and, though the better discipline of the Russian army in Asia may give great advantage to Prince Woronzoff, this superiority may be more than counterbalanced by the greater number and vigour of the Moslem host under Abdol Facha, and the alliance of the hardy mountaineers of the Caucasus. One half of the Turkish fleet has been despatched to Trebizond to sweep away the stations by means of which Russia cuts off the communication between the warlike tribes of the Caucasus, and to kindle a flame of insurrection in that region. The French and English fleets, too, have positively passed the Dardanelles. But while it is felt that hostilities between Turkey and Russia are inevitable, a feeling of buoyancy in the Exchanges of London and Paris testifies to the existence of a general belief that there will be no European war, and that the western powers will be able, before long, to effect a peaceable solution of the Eastern difficulty. Renewed pacific assurances have been received from St. Petersburg; and the announcement on the part of both the Czar and the Sultan, that war will not be allowed to cripple commercial operations with other states, may, in part, account for the diminished disquietude which has been felt during the week, as to the issue of the dispute.

The combined fleets of England and France entered the Dardanelles on the morning of the 14th. The fleets will not at present appear before Constantinople, but will first anchor near the island of Marmora, about half-way between the Strait and the Golden Horn. This spot affords the fleets a convenient shelter, the anchorage in Besika Bay being such that it was no longer possible for the ships to remain there. A letter from Constantinople, of the 10th says:—

This entrance was determined on on the 6th, after despatches had been received by the French steamer the *Solon*, and the steam frigates of the two nations which were at Constantinople proceeded to Besika Bay to bring up the sailing vessels. The *Solon* left to-day, to carry to the Admirals the decision which had been come to the day before by the Porte, relative to the spot where the squadrons were to come to anchor. The most perfect accord prevailed between the representatives of the four great Powers. The Turkish Government has officially recognised Schamyl and the other chiefs of the Circassian insurrection. It has given them titles corresponding to their grades, and is sending them arms and ammunition.

Since the war manifesto was publicly read at Constantinople, the war fever has been continually increasing, and every one is so intent on procuring arms, that even the most useful articles of household furniture are sold if the necessary funds for the purchase cannot be raised in any other way. In the midst of a population aroused to war, no lawless act whatever is heard of. European travellers, with their wives and daughters, walk fearlessly about the bazaars of the capital; nor have we to record a single instance of insult to a Christian, either native or foreigner. The behaviour of the Asiatic hordes in the capital and its environs is described as exemplary. A stranger cannot walk through the streets of Constantinople without seeing the most evident signs of war. Troops of the line are marching and countermarching; steamers are daily embarking men, horses, and baggage. The narrow streets and ricketty wooden houses tremble to the roll of heavy ordnance dragged over rugged pavement. But these are the preparations of the Government, the mustering of the organised forces of regular warfare. Besides all this, we see the numerous volunteer corps of citizens arming themselves to resist their northern foe. The firemen of Stamboul—as stout, active, and rough a set of men as any city could furnish—march past, armed with heavy axes and pistols, much like the ancient janissaries. Troops of lazy apprentices, joined with grey-bearded and respectable shopkeepers, who have buckled on their fathers' or grandfathers' swords, and furnished up some ancient firelock, are repairing to the Seraskier to tender their services, while rude Turcoman shepherds, from the mountains of Anatolia, armed to the teeth, are seen gazing with stupid wonder on the strange city life into which they are introduced for the first time. Bodies of irregular horsemen—Kurdish, Turcoman, and Arab freebooters, whose costumes and arms are those of the middle ages—are from time to time observed following some bearded warrior, the barbaric grandeur of whose arms and dress mark him as the chief of a clan. Those who have travelled the length and breadth of the Turkish empire, and who fancied they could recognise its various tribes and peoples, are now at fault, since the alarm of war has called from unknown solitudes tribes of whose existence they were ignorant. The other day a troop of strange people from a far country appeared, whose arms were scimitars and bows and arrows; they were clothed in loose white garments and peaked caps—probably from some remote valley of Daghestan or Northern Kurdistan. How far such savages will be of service or otherwise, it is for military men to determine. It would appear that Turkey will have ample means to meet the irregular force of Russia, though the regular cavalry of the latter is vastly superior.

The official preparations for war are carried on with equal zeal, and four councillors of war have left in pairs for the head-quarters of the two armies. Mehemed Ali, the Seraskier, has promised an addition of 100,000 disciplined redifs in Asia, and 60,000 in Roumelia. 1527 troops have arrived at Constantinople from Beyrout, part of the *corps d'armée* of Syria. About 8000 more were expected from the same place. The steamer *Shahik-Shadi* has brought from Tripoli 1857 troops of the line.

About 1700 troops are just embarking for Trebizond. A steamer is now at Varna, waiting for the answer of General Gortschakoff to the summons he has received to quit the Ottoman territory. In the event of the refusal to evacuate, the captain has instructions to proceed at once to Batoum, to order the commencement of hostilities. Six frigates are sent to defend the latter port. Ten thousand men a short time since passed up the Bosphorus on their way to Batoum, and Scheffer Bey, a Circassian chief, seized the opportunity of returning to the frontiers of his native country. The corps at Batoum is perhaps the best-organised body of men in the Turkish army. Its commanders are Churshid Pacha (General Guyon), Perchat Pacha (Stein), Fehti Bey (Colman), Osman Bey (Zashitzky), and other refugees with equally euphonious names. The corps in question will form the vanguard of the army in Asia Minor. Fifty thousand militia men will be posted as an army of observation on the Turco-Greek frontier, and Mehemed Redschid Pacha, the Seraskier of Bagdad, has received instructions to adopt a similar measure on the Turco-Persian frontier. The cause of this precaution is, that it is supposed Russia has promised to allow more time for the payment of the debt owing by Persia if the Shah will make common cause with the Russians against Turkey.

It is confidently affirmed that at least 350,000 Turks, troops and rabble, are under arms; and if we calculate that each man costs five piasters a day, the daily expense of the army will amount to 1,500,000 piasters, an outlay which Turkey cannot possibly long support. Namik Pacha goes immediately to Paris and London, as Extraordinary Commissioner, to contract a loan of £4,000,000 sterling.

The old Turkish Admiral, Achmed Pacha, has gone into the Black Sea with a squadron, composed of four frigates, a corvette, a brig, and a steamer, with a double allowance of captains and lieutenants, in order to practise evolutions and gunnery.

The Turkish official organs speak with great satisfaction of the taking of the Russian fortress of Toprak-Kale by the Circassians, "who, having advanced to the Black Sea, attacked five fortified posts, and razed the forts of Gostogajewskoff and Tenginsky. In consequence of these disasters, Russia has been necessitated to send reinforcements, which are already off the coast. Three Russian brigades have advanced towards the frontiers at Tortum; and Adil, the Pacha of that place, and Seim Pacha of Batoum, are preparing to make a diversion which would assist the inhabitants of Lasistam, the Kurds, Circassians, and people of Daghestan, to relieve their brave brethren in the Crimea from a foreign yoke."

On the 8th, Baron Bruck and M. de Wildenbruck communicated to Redschid Pacha the result of the Olmitz Conference, but it failed to produce any change in the opinions of the Turkish Minister. The Czar again rejected the modifications there, but expressed his willingness to accept the original Note of the Vienna Conference.

The navigation of the Danube is now quite impossible. The last steamer was not allowed to touch at any point on the right bank, and

at Rustchuk she was even prevented from delivering her letters for that town.

An ancient custom requires the Sultan to march to battle against the infidel at the head of his sacred troops. This custom has degenerated into a fiction. In accordance with it, however, the Padishah is preparing to quit his palace, and during the war he will inhabit the kiosk at Therapia, which his father Mahmoud occupied during the late Russian war, and which is being prepared for his reception, and is, we may add, vastly more comfortable than the tent of his great ancestor, Suleiman the Magnificent.

The new Patriarch of Constantinople, Anthimos, who was elected and installed on the 6th, is even less favourable to the pretensions of Russia than was his predecessor.

RUSSIA.

According to advices from St. Petersburg of the 15th inst., the Minister of Finance, by command of the Emperor (who has returned to his capital), had assured the leading British firms that British property, as well as their persons, would be protected, notwithstanding the untoward aspect of the Eastern question. The interview of the merchants with the Minister of Finance lasted half an hour, and terminated with an assurance that there was no risk for goods or ships during the remainder of the present season.

On the 17th instant the Minister of Finance again requested the attendance of the same firms, and informed them that he had submitted the question as to the safety of vessels to his Majesty, who had desired the Minister to say that he repeated his assurances of protection to the persons and property of British subjects, and that it was not his intention, in the event of hostilities, to detain British vessels in his ports, provided, of course, that the British Government did the same by Russian vessels.

The news of the Turkish declaration of war made an "alarming impression" in St. Petersburg, where the Czar is believed to be too stubborn to yield now that the gauntlet has been thrown down by his adversary. War seems inevitable, and a manifesto declaring thus much is shortly expected. In that manifesto the sacred war for the Double Cross is to be proclaimed against the Crescent, which refuses to do justice to the orthodox. In St. Petersburg the army and the civil service are for war, but the news from the south shows that public feeling in those provinces is far from enthusiastic in the cause of Russia against Turkey. The movements of large bodies of troops have exhausted the resources of the agriculturists, and the merchants in the towns suffer from the stagnation of trade. There is no enthusiasm for war, in spite of all official poetry and other means taken to rouse the sluggish feelings of the masses. From Moscow southwards none but soldiers and contractors are in favour of war. Military preparations are, meanwhile, executing on a most extensive scale. The corps set apart for the Caucasus has not, indeed, been reinforced by regular troops, but it has received strong reinforcements of new levies of Cossacks. It is said that numerous detachments from the Caucasus have been directed upon the Turkish frontier in Asia. The Caucasian army consists of three divisions of infantry, with the reserve brigade of Caucasian Grenadiers, a complement of engineer and rifle battalions, and a division of artillery, besides colonised Cossacks, militia, &c., making a total of fifty-five battalions, ten squadrons, and 180 pieces of artillery, or 60,000 troops of the line, and 10,000 irregulars.

Letters from Bucharest of the 11th inst., state that the Russian engineers, while sounding the depth of the Danube, approached very close to the Turkish bank. They were warned off, and, as they paid no attention to the summons, a gun was fired. The ball struck one of them, a major, and killed him on the spot. This story requires confirmation.

Certain disagreeable circumstances are said to have taken place at Wallachia. It was notorious in 1848, when the Russian army was advancing upon Hungary, that several officers had been sent back to Russia, and others shot. It is stated that the very same things occur in Wallachia. Eight officers of Polish origin, who were said to have exhibited symptoms of disaffection, were shot. The public voice speaks highly of the talent and acquirements of the Russian Generals, but few of them are first-rate officers. "Gortschakoff," says one informant, "is a nobody, and Paskiewitch is worth out. Lieutenant-General Lüders is an excellent officer, and perhaps the best man the Russians have, but he is only the commander of a corps." The person in question, who gives no favourable account of Omer Pacha's qualifications as a tactician, describes him as "the very man to lead half-disciplined troops into battle."

Accounts from Bucharest speak of the frightful mortality of the Russian troops from typhus fever. The houses used as hospitals are being constantly changed, in order to mitigate the infection, from which about 10 per cent fall victims. This has always been the scourge of an invading Russian army in Turkey, and may be traced to the bad clothing and food of these wretched troops, joined to the fatigue they are so ill able to support, with, perhaps, the change of climate.

The Russians are settling into their winter quarters in the vicinity of Bucharest.

GERMANY.

According to the last resolution adopted by the Germanic Diet, the strength of the Federal army is fixed at 456,000 men, exclusive of the reserve.

The States of the Zollverein have come to the resolution to prolong the period of the free importation of corn and all farinaceous products from the 1st of next year, the term originally fixed, till the end of September, 1854.

Austria seems marching with rapid strides towards a national bankruptcy. The fact that the Austrian Government were during the last month necessitated to increase the paper circulation to the amount of 5,012,450 florins has produced a most unpleasant impression. It had long been the boast of the Finance Department that the State paper currency was steadily, even if slowly, diminishing, and therefore the emission of a new batch of Treasury Bills would never have taken place, had not the necessities of the State imperatively required it.

The Viennese papers continue to hold a pacific tone; and the Ministerial journals argue strongly from the recently-decreed reductions in the army, that the intentions of Austria are peaceful. In the mean time no arrangements are on foot for carrying into execution the Imperial decree; but, on the contrary, the Generals commanding in Lombardy, Hungary, and Croatia, have all demanded reinforcements, on account of the popular feeling of discontent and disaffection in those countries.

ITALY.

The liberation of Miss Cunningham is said to have been caused by the arrival of despatches from Lord Clarendon instructing Mr. Scarlett to take down the British arms from the Embassy, and to leave Florence. The Grand Duke—in announcing that he had been pleased, in consideration of the sex of Miss Cunningham, and the imprisonment she had undergone, to accord to her her liberty—expressed his deep disapprobation of the conduct of the English in Tuscany. He hoped that what had lately occurred would be taken as a lesson; and added that he was determined to exercise the utmost rigour of the law against all English offenders for the future, especially against those offending against or infringing in the slightest degree the laws respecting religion. Miss Cunningham, in a private letter, says, "My liberation is considered here the greatest triumph, since the Grand Duke has freed me because England has demanded it; and it is universally known also that I am declared innocent legally."

The distress prevalent throughout the Roman States in consequence of the failure of the corn and wine crops, and the bad appearance of the olives, as well as the determined resistance everywhere experienced by the Government tax-gatherers to the obnoxious tax on industry, have induced the Government to suspend that tax until the middle of next year.

The Russian Ambassador has left Rome. The Pope sent to some Polish monks for information about the Polish martyr just canonized. The monks communicated the particulars directly, instead of through the Emperor, and have been sent in consequence to Siberia. To this severity the Pope alluded in a recent harangue, and wept as he deplored that Catholics in Russia had no other course left but to suffer and die.

The King of Naples has embroiled himself in a quarrel with Louis Napoleon. The Duke de Lespavre, an aide-de-camp of Marshal St. Arnaud, was sent to Turin to be present at the manoeuvring of the Sardinian army, and met with the kindest reception from the King and his Ministers. From thence with two of his officers he proceeded to Naples on the same mission; but on arriving at that port he was surprised to find that he was not allowed to land, on the pretext that he must undergo quarantine. Finding that the manoeuvring would be over before quarantine was concluded, and taking it for granted that the quarantine was merely a pretext, the Duke determined to return at once to France, in order to show his sense of so uncourteous a proceeding. The seeming discourtesy was promptly resented by the Emperor, and the French Ambassador received an immediate summons to leave Naples, unless a satisfactory apology were offered by the King.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices from the Cape to the 23rd September state that the aspect of affairs beyond the colonial border was unsatisfactory. The withdrawal of troops, and the abandonment of the Orange River Sovereignty had excited dissatisfaction. Macomo wanted possession of the Amatola Mountains, but had been refused by General Cathcart.

A communication had been opened between the Great Lake and the vicinity of Wallisch Bay. A party of Basutos and others performed the journey in fifteen days through the desert into the fine tract of country on the river Nosono, which lies east-north-east of Wallisch Bay.

AFRICA.

The *Hope*, from the west coast of Africa, brings dates from Fernando Po, September 11; Cape Coast Castle, September 17; Sierra Leone, September 27. By this arrival we have intelligence of another war having broken out at Lagos, on the 5th of August, between King Akotoi and the pretender Kossoko, which, after some skirmishing, was put an end to by Admiral Bruce, who landed a force of marines and seamen from his squadron, and aided in the rout of the Pretender's force. The boat operations were under the superintendence of Commander Phillips, of the *Polyphemus*. Some slaughter of the natives took place; but the only casualties on the part of the British consisted in a marine being wounded in the shoulder, and a Krooman being shot. Lieutenant Strickland, of the *Polyphemus*, still remained on shore, superintending some field operations. On the 3rd September King Akotoi died suddenly, and his son Docemo was placed on the throne in his stead. The Liberian Government had received a present of arms and military accoutrements from the French Emperor. Matters at Cape Coast Castle were more peaceable, the alarm of an Ashantee invasion being at an end.

AMERICA.

By the steamer *America*, we have dates from New York to the 11th instant. Two vessels had reached America from California with 3,000,000 dollars of gold dust. Mining was never more successful, and business had rather improved. The state elections had resulted in a democratic majority.

Mr. John Y. Mason has been appointed the United States Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France.

Advices from the City of Mexico, to the 3rd inst., state that a Mexican war steamer had left Vera Cruz, with 300 troops, for Yucatan, where a revolution had been reported.

An extensive conspiracy had been discovered in Puebla. Several prominent citizens had been arrested, and had been ordered to leave the country.

The New York Stock Market was very heavy, and several important failures had occurred.

CALIFORNIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16, 1853.

During the last fortnight we have passed through a flutter of great excitement, consequent upon our election of state, county, and city officers. All the servants of the people are elected in one day—from the Governor of the State down to the smallest constable of a magistrate's court. The returns have not yet come in from the different counties; but it is, nevertheless, well known that the Democratic party are strongly in the majority. That party have re-elected their Governor, John Bigler, who is acknowledged an unfit and unpopular personage; but party in the United States is indifferent as to men—they rally to the cry of measures.

Intelligence from the mining districts continues favourable, although this is the dulllest time of the year for the yield of gold, owing to so many of the miners making preparations to work the beds of the rivers when the waters shall have a little more subsided.

We have news this week from Australia, and our papers contain many letters from old Californians in those diggings, loudly complaining that the change they have made is much for the worse—that they cannot earn more than from two to three dollars a day; which amount is the average obtained by all the diggers; and that working-men and mechanics in Melbourne and Sydney can only obtain from ten to twenty shillings a day by working at their trades.

In San Francisco and the other cities in this country workmen of all kinds are obtaining enormous wages. Strike upon strike has occurred, and the result is that at this time some kinds of masons—viz., those employed in laying stone foundations are getting fifteen dollars, or nearly seventy-five shillings a day; while bricklayers and carpenters are working for eight and ten dollars, and ordinary labourers for six dollars a day. The rate of these wages is a fair criterion of what men are earning in the mines, for the facilities of travel over the whole country are now so great—stages running to every little mining town—that, if they were getting less at the diggings than by following their accustomed avocations in the cities, we should soon have a surplus of labour; the contrary of which is manifestly the case.

We find from carefully-prepared reports of the amount of gold shipped from Australia to England for the first half of this year, that it reaches to \$8,403,616, or about 42,000,000 dols.; while from California the amounts exported during the same time is 30,991,552 dollars. From this it appears that Australia has yielded a larger amount of gold than California; but it must be borne in mind that the number of miners in Australia is fully double the number actually engaged in mining in California, so that the individual average is very much in favour of this country.

Amongst the English quartz people here, not much has yet been accomplished, as far as remunerative returns are concerned. Most of the companies have now good positions on promising mines; and, as far as can be predicted from our knowledge of extracting and amalgamating the gold in the quartz, when they get fairly to work, large amounts of gold must be obtained. The quartz certainly contains gold largely and visibly; and all that is necessary, is funds to set the machinery in motion, and knowledge to separate the gold from the crushed ore.

The companies that are in active preparatory operations, are the Agua Fria, the Anglo Californian, the Nouveau Monde, and the West Mariposa; all other English companies are *actually without a location*, and are scarcely known in this country by name, even by English residents.

The Agua Fria are busily employed in erecting heavy machinery at Grass Valley, on a mine that has already made some returns with very imperfect machinery. Their prospects are good; and, in the meantime pending the erection of their works, they are sending home a small amount of gold, the proceeds of surface "sluice washing;" the ordinary mode of surface washing by the miner, and not the result of legitimate quartz operations.

The Anglo-Californians are getting on well with the erection of their works at Brown's Valley. They also have mines at Dicksburg; but less rich than those at the former locality, which prospect and promise as well as any in the country. Dicksburg will, however, doubtless come into remunerative play when Brown's Valley mines are in active operation.

The Nouveau Monde have not yet commenced extracting any gold, though their operations are more extensive and their work farther advanced than that of any other company. They have expended vast sums of money; and will, before long, be in a fair way of realising good dividends.

The West Mariposa are not as yet doing much. There has been a great want of unanimity in the direction out here; and as yet no fixed plan of operation has been determined on. These matters, however, are now undergoing a change; and then there will be no reason why the West Mariposa should not stand on a par with other companies.

By an arrival a few days since from the Sandwich Islands we hear that events that may prove of grave importance are being enacted at Honolulu. It appears that the people, especially the foreign inhabitants, are greatly exasperated against Messrs. Judd and Armstrong, missionaries and Cabinet Ministers of the King. The charges against them seem to be that for a long time they have been misruling the islands

with despotic power; that King Kamehameha has been but a puppet in their hands; that their general rule of action and conduct has been based upon antiquated dogmas of government; that they have placed the most irksome restrictions upon business; and that even social life has not been free from their domineering influence; that recently, while the small-pox was raging over the kingdom, and hundreds were falling victims to it, while all industry was suspended, and business paralyzed by it, these Ministers refused the small sum of 2000 dollars as an appropriation to vaccinate the natives. The pent-up indignation of the people first found vent in loud murmurings, and then in "indignation meetings," which gave birth to a petition to the King to dismiss these ministers from office. This the King refused to do. The people, however, persist, and continue to agitate the question; they have obtained, they say, 13,000 signatures to their petition, and have appointed a "vigilant committee" to press their demands on his Majesty, and have pledged themselves to support this committee in any measures they may see fit to adopt. At this point despatches from the islands close; it is certainly "a very pretty quarrel as it stands;" but it appears to us that matters there are not so purely virtuous as they would wish to appear. True the American missionaries on those islands have taken too much thought for mundane affairs, and have secured to themselves high political power and much worldly goods, and the inhabitants have certainly much reason to raise their voice against them. However, in the present instance we have good reason to believe that the "casus belli" is only a pretext for the introduction of a filibustering movement on the part of some American residents for the annexation of those islands to the United States.

M.

INDIA AND CHINA.

A telegraphic despatch from Trieste announces the arrival of the Indian mail, with dates from Calcutta, Sept. 20; Bombay, Sept. 28; Hong-Kong, Sept. 9.

Our Burmese acquisitions were in a state of war, being overrun by large bodies of armed men, said to exceed 14,000 in number, who occupied fortified positions, whence they attacked our posts with occasional success. They were said to be instigated by the King of Ava. The resumption of hostilities was considered inevitable.

Colonel Mackeson had been assassinated by an Affgan, at Peshawur. Captain Parker and Ensign Bosworth had been killed in an affair with Arabs in the Nizam's country.

The revolution in China still continued. At Amoy the Imperialists had had some success, but the Patriot army had invested Khai-fung-foo, the capital of Honan, on the Yellow River. The whole country was in a state of anarchy, and trade at a stand.

Abbas Pacha has limited the exportation of grain from Egypt to 250,000 quarters.

AUSTRALIA.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail we have dates from Sydney down to July 28; from Adelaide, to August 9. The following is the only item of intelligence telegraphed:—The Constitutional Committee of the Legislative Council of New South Wales had recommended the establishment of the Upper Chamber on the nominee system, and negated the proposal to make it executive. Large quantities of gold continued to be found.

The Auditor-General of the colony of Victoria has furnished a table, in which he compares the revenue of the year terminating on the 30th of June, 1852, with that of the year terminating on the 30th of June, 1853. The total revenue of the year ending on the 30th of June, 1852, was £714,679 15s. 5d.; and of the second year, ending the 30th of June, 1853, was £2,451,236 6s. 9d., or, in other words, more than three times the amount of what was justly considered the enormous increase of the former year. Prosperity was thus inflated to an almost incredible amount. It seems strange that, with this enormous revenue, so little should be effected towards carrying out the ends of good government. We hear of the robbery of an escort, effected by twenty armed men, with much bloodshed, and a loss variously reported at from £12,000 to £30,000. The roads are almost impassable, no effort having been made to repair them. The wharves have fallen into dilapidation; and the storage for goods is so defective that any sacrifice is submitted to rather than pay the high rent which must be paid in order to keep them till the spring, when the roads will probably again become passable from the beneficent interference of natural causes. This difficulty of keeping goods, or of sending them up the country, much aggravates the effect of the glut, which has at last arrived, and causes the goods to be thrown into the market with a wasteful and heedless rapidity, which may possibly, at no distant period, be followed by another time of high prices and scarcity. It does seem strange that, with a revenue of two millions and a half, with a population many of whom are cast on their shores utterly destitute, and a country in every respect peculiarly favourable for the making and preserving of roads, the Government should have allowed the first and most crying want of a new country to remain so long unsatisfied. Till shippers can know what chance there is of their commodities finding their way to the market for which they are designed, they can never feel confidence in remunerative returns for their investments, and the bulkier articles will be exposed to continual depreciation from the exorbitant price of warehouse-room and the impossibility of transit.

In the meanwhile, the yield of gold continues unabated. The gold licenses issued in the colony of Victoria were 29,261 in May, and 42,269 in June. The gold brought down by escort during those two months was 301,288 ounces, worth £1,205,000; and the amount exported was 352,839 ounces, worth £1,410,000. The arrival of immigrants during the same period was 13,045, and the departures 5891; leaving a balance in favour of the colony of 7158. The number of ships in harbour at Port Phillip on the 1st of July was 222, with an aggregate capacity of 81,006 tons.

Great excitement was caused at Melbourne in consequence of the M'ivor Private Escort Company's gold escort having been attacked and robbed on its way to Melbourne of a considerable amount of gold-dust and gold coin. The escort was attacked by twenty men when about fifteen miles from the Mount M'ivor diggings, and the amount of gold-dust stolen was 8000 ounces, and £4000 in gold coin.

The accounts from Geelong state that a decided improvement was observable in the yield of gold from Ballarat. The last escort that arrived at Melbourne brought 6000 ounces, besides leaving a large quantity behind.

The box, containing £10,000 in gold, which had been lost overboard from the steamer *Osmanli*, in Melbourne harbour, had not been recovered, although a diving-bell had been constructed, and every attempt had been made to recover it.

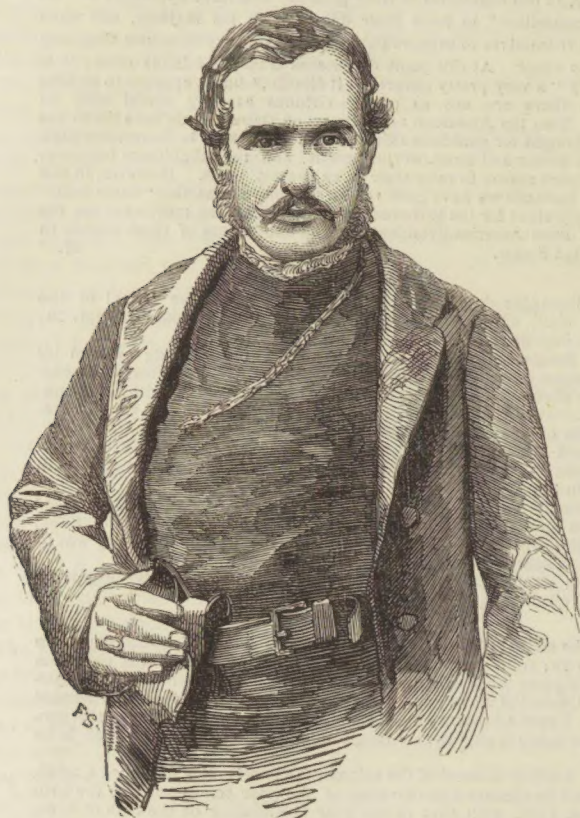
Stocks of all descriptions of goods and merchandise were rapidly accumulating in Melbourne, there being from twelve to fourteen arrivals every day from foreign ports. A crisis was inevitable at no distant period. There were many houses of no means that were expected soon to disappear, particularly the American houses. Gold was still rising, and was quoted at £3 17s. 6d. per ounce. Private letters from Port Phillip are extremely unfavourable with regard to the state of the markets. Goods continued to pour in from all parts of the world, and as many were endeavouring to hold on rather than submit to immediate sacrifices, ships were being purchased in numbers, to be used for storage. Other firms had come to the conclusion that the anticipations of a great improvement when the roads to the mines should again be open would prove deceptive. "If consignments come forward," it is remarked, "as they have done of late, the market will be perfectly glutted."

CAPTAIN LAKEMAN, OF THE WATERKLOOF RANGERS.

THE able services of Captain Lakeman, in the late Kaffir war, have already received acknowledgement in the Cape Colony, but have scarcely been honoured at home with that signal distinction to which they are entitled.

Captain Lakeman had already witnessed with the French troops in Africa, the great disadvantage under which regular troops laboured, in combating the Arabs, who like the Kaffirs, never ventured on any but bush and rock fighting. Accordingly the Captain proposed to the late Duke of Wellington, in the year 1852, a different arming and clothing of the troops engaged in the Kaffir war; adding, that night attacks with an enemy so subtle as the Kaffirs, would be found more efficacious, than the system of warfare now adopted. To prove the truth of his opinions, Captain Lakeman offered to proceed to the Cape, and there equip, at his own expense, a corps of men, which was to be clothed entirely in leather, thereby rendering them almost invisible, particularly at night; and by being armed with the short, double-barrelled Minié rifle, with sword-bayonet, they would be found most destructive to the enemy in combat. Captain Lakeman was allowed to put in practice his system of warfare; and by the special permission of his Excellency, Lieut.-Gen.

Cathcart, Governor of the colony, he thus armed and equipped the "Waterkloof Rangers" (150 men), with whom the brave Captain took the field in 1852; and, by a series of night attacks, this small corps destroyed more of the enemy than a very much larger force could have done by the old system of warfare. Throughout the war the Captain did not lose more than eleven men killed; although he was almost nightly engaged with the enemy, and took and destroyed a very large number of Kaffirs and Hottentots. In fact, so destructive had his corps become to the enemy, that they were called the Invisibly-moving Column of Death. Of this very efficient service, the following is the picturesque episode, represented in the accompanying illustration:—"On the 18th July, 1852, Captain Lakeman, with eighty men, assaulted and carried in a night attack, the



CAPTAIN LAKEMAN, WATERKLOOF RANGERS.

position of the Kaffirs at Mundell's Peak, considered the strongest in the Waterkloof. Having killed a large number of the enemy, he burnt their huts and captured all their cattle, with the loss to him of only one man killed, and two wounded. The taking of this formidable position had required, in a previous attack by her Majesty's troops, above 1000 men and three pieces of artillery; whereas the loss to the enemy by Captain Lakeman's night attack was much greater than in the attack by her Majesty's regular troops."

The services rendered by the Captain and his patriotic and gallant corps were acknowledged in a very marked manner from head-quarters, at Fort Beaufort and Graham's Town. On disbanding the Rangers, they were placed as military settlers on the frontier; Captain Lakeman allowing the men to retain their arms, equipments, &c., for their protection. The principal inhabitants of the colony, whom he has so devotedly aided, have testified their sense of the services he has rendered on many occasions, amongst others, in two addresses, very numerous and influentially signed by the inhabitants of Graham's Town and Port Elizabeth; whilst the press of the colony have been unanimous in their praises of this gallant officer's conduct and patriotism.



HERD OF SPRING-BOKS.

The whole of the officers commanding at the Cape during Captain Lakeman's services, are unanimous as to the good results he obtained by those night attacks and the peculiar arming and clothing of his men; and so sensible were the Kaffirs of the advantage, that on the conclusion of peace, several leading Kaffirs offered five and ten bullocks for the simple dress of one of the Rangers. In conclusion, Captain Lakeman declared that in case of another Kaffir war he would undertake to clear the whole colony of Kaffirs with 2000 men, armed and equipped as were his gallant Rangers. The Captain is in the full vigour of life—in his thirtieth year, and has served so gallant and effective an apprenticeship to the art of war as to be desirous of devoting the remainder of his life to the military service of his country. But here a difficulty has arisen. Everything must be done by rule and system at the Horse Guards. No merit, however distinguished, justifies in the eyes of those in authority a departure from the customary practice. It appears that an ensigncy in the British army has been offered to this gallant Englishman, and that he has declined accepting it on account of his age; but that a captaincy, which is the rank he would have attained had he entered the army at the usual period of life, would meet his wishes, and secure the services of a very efficient officer to the British service. Had Mr. Lakeman been a Frenchman, and rendered similar service to his country, it is likely that he would have been made a Colonel, if he had wished it; but, being an Englishman, he must, it appears, become an ensign, or re-

nounce the profession which he is so well qualified to adorn. We hear that, in this dilemma, civil rank has been offered to him as an acknowledgment of his services; but Captain Lakeman aspires to be a soldier, and has declined the proffered honour.

THE SPRING-BOK.—Among various interesting objects brought by Captain Lakeman from South Africa is a beautiful Spring-bok, which he has presented to the Zoological Society. The Spring-bok is by far the most elegant, as well as the most active, of that division of antelopes which are familiar to us as gazelles. The immense herds of this species which descend from the interior into the southern wilderness, and thence to the confines of the colony, are numerous beyond belief. It is not, we believe, very unusual for a hunting party to see 50,000 individuals in a single day. The vernacular name of Spring-bok was given by the Dutch settlers to this animal from the singularly conspicuous display of the white mark on the back which it makes at every bound. There formerly existed at Knowsley, in the collection of the late Earl of Derby, a herd of these beautiful creatures, which were at that time one of its most brilliant ornaments. It is greatly to be regretted that the confined limits of the land rented by the Society does not admit of the large inclosures which are so essential to the effective display of the many groups of ruminants which they already possess, and to which, under more favourable circumstances, they might still add so largely.

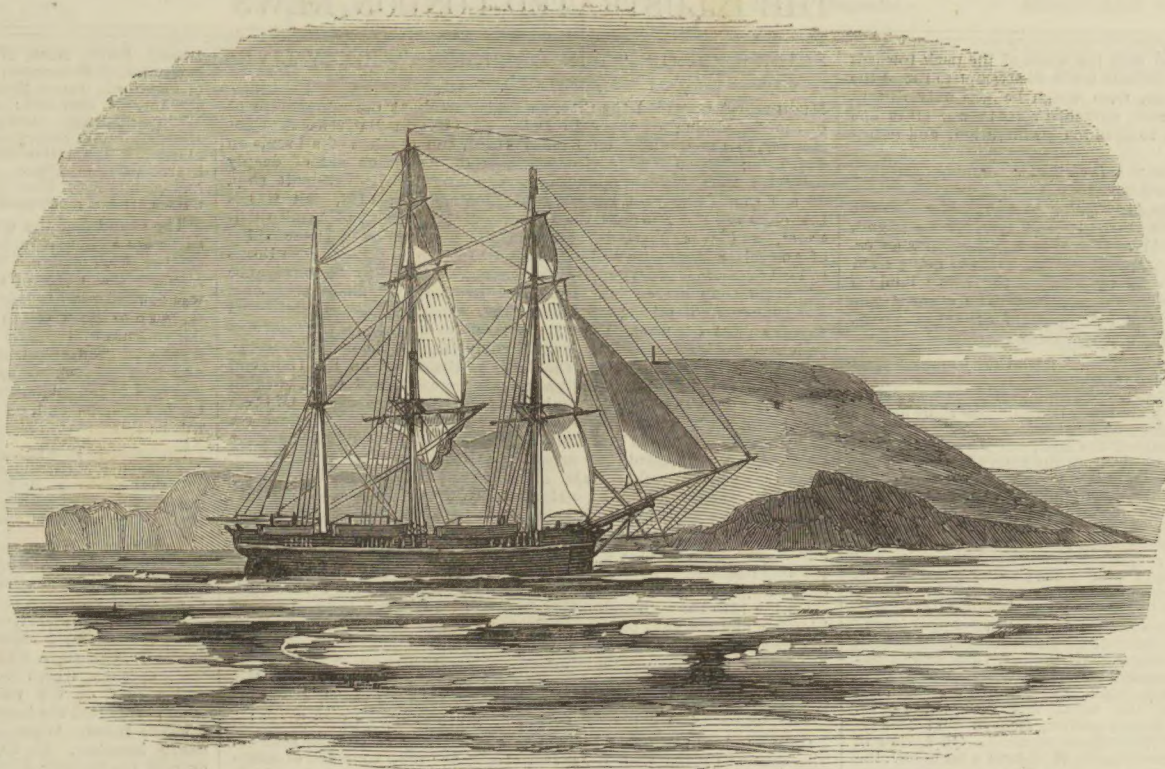


NIGHT ATTACK ON KAFFIRS, AT MUNDELL'S PEAK, IN THE WATERKLOOF.

H.M.S. "INVESTIGATOR," IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

THE Admiralty have, during the past week, published the Despatches of Captain M'Clure, which give a succinct narrative of the voyage of the *Investigator*, in the Arctic regions, during a period of three years. Captain M'Clure's narrative has been read with extreme interest, not only by the members of his gallant profession, but also by thousands of his fellow-countrymen, who know how to appreciate the skill, fortitude, and heroism which have just been crowned by so large a measure of success, in the completion of the North-West Passage. We have been favoured by Lieut. Cresswell, who has rendered such efficient assistance to Captain M'Clure, during the prolonged voyage of the *Investigator*, with three illustrations of events described in Capt. M'Clure's despatches. These sketches present such graphic and truthful pictures of adventure in the dreary, ice-bound regions of the Polar seas, that our readers will participate in the gratification with which we state that we trust to be enabled hereafter to borrow a few more leaves from Lieutenant Cresswell's interesting Sketch-book.

The Admiralty are entitled to the acknowledgments of the public for having promptly issued a chart showing the North-West Passage discovered by the *Investigator*, and the coast explored since 1848, in search of Sir J. Franklin, by Sir J. Ross, Sir E. Belcher, and other gallant Arctic commanders. This



"THE INVESTIGATOR" PASSING PRINCESS ROYAL ISLANDS, IN PRINCE OF WALES'S STRAIT.

Admiralty chart, published by Mr. Potter at a shilling, has already had an enormous sale, and is in such request that it is impossible to keep pace with the demand of the public for copies. By the aid of this chart Captain M'Clure's track, and that of the travelling party despatched to his relief by Captain Kellett, can be clearly made out.

The Princess Royal Islands are two rocky islets in Prince of Wales's Strait, which were discovered by Captain M'Clure on the 10th of September, 1850. It was near the Princess Royal Islands that the *Investigator* was beset by the ice. Captain M'Clure's account of the choice of difficulties which presented themselves to him will enable us to estimate the anxieties which press, in these dreaded and unknown regions, upon the commander to whom is entrusted the lives of so many gallant companions:—

As the navigable season was now drawing to a close, which the fall in the temperature, as well as the formation of pancake ice upon the surface of the water, whenever the wind became light, unmistakably pointed out, it became a subject of anxious consideration what course to adopt in regard to the safety of the vessel; whether, by running to the southward, in which direction the water was still open, endeavour to obtain a harbour in one of the bays indenting the south-eastern side of Baring's Land—the nearest, probably, being sixty miles distant—and then only the chance of finding a safe anchorage, which, if our search proved a failure, would place the vessel in a worse situation than at present, exposing her to a wide



"THE INVESTIGATOR" NEARING MERCY BAY, BARING ISLAND.

sea range, subject to heavy pressure from the enormous massive floes with which the Polar Sea is encumbered, but from which we are here protected by the Princess Royal Islands; or continue our advance to the north-east as long as the season permitted, and then submit to the only alternative, that of hazarding a winter in the pack. I decided upon the latter, for these reasons—that to relinquish the ground obtained through so much difficulty, labour, and anxiety, for only the remote chance of finding safe winter quarters, would be injudicious, thoroughly impressed as I am with the absolute importance of retaining every mile to ensure any favourable results while navigating these seas, the loss of which might frustrate the operations of a whole season. Above all, being in the vicinity of Banks's Land, and in the direction which Sir J. Franklin would, in all probability, have endeavoured to penetrate, could he have reached Cape Walker, I therefore considered that our position was most eligible for carrying into full effect the instructions of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, when the season becomes favourable for despatching parties upon this important and interesting search.

The experiment was a hazardous one, but it was perfectly successful. The *Investigator* was frozen in near the Princess Royal Islands, in lat. $72^{\circ} 50' N.$, long. $117^{\circ} 55' W.$, on the 30th Sept.; and here they passed the winter of 1850-51. On the 3rd of March, 1851, Captain M'Clure commenced operations, with the view of again prosecuting his search. He says:—

The month of March found us in a most healthy and efficient condition. Accordingly, upon the 3rd we commenced our preliminary duties by taking a 30-foot whale-boat to the larger of the Princess Royal Islands,

where it is my intention to leave three months' provisions for all hands, that, at the breaking up of the ice, should the vessel unfortunately get crushed, we may have a certainty to fall back upon, which will enable us to reach the *Plover* without hazard of starvation. All arrangements being now made for the start of the searching parties, and the weather becoming very favourable for travelling, upon the 18th of April three were despatched—under Lieutenant Haswell, S.E. shore; Lieutenant Cresswell, N.W. shore; and Mr. Wynniatt (mate), N.E. shore, with six weeks' provisions each.

The season's travelling operations terminated fortunately, for all returned on board in excellent health, with the exception of three of the travellers suffering from frost-nips. Captain M'Clure was now able to hazard a conjecture relative to Sir John Franklin and his expedition:—

From the close examination which has been made over a vast extent of coast, the direct distance of which, by observation, embraces 800 miles, to which a third may be added for the devious windings of the coastline, without observing the slightest vestiges of any spar or other indication of civilised man having reached these shores, I am fully confident that the missing expedition under Sir John Franklin has never penetrated towards the Polar Sea in this direction, as some portion of the immense mass of stores, spars, or fittings with which these ships were provided must have been picked up, when driftwood of very inconsiderable dimensions did not escape observation.

The gallant little band now awaited with no little anxiety the disruption of the mighty masses of ice by which they were surrounded, for their lives hung upon the event. On the 14th July the ice opened



CRITICAL POSITION OF "THE INVESTIGATOR," AT BALLAST BEACH, BARING ISLAND.

round the vessel, and she drifted with the whole of the pack towards the Princess Royal Islands. The Captain made an attempt to round the pack and to get into Barrow's Strait, from which he was only distant twenty-five miles. The ice, however, stretched across the strait in one unbroken line, and compelled him to abandon his intention, and return down the Prince of Wales's Strait.

Our first illustration represents the *Investigator* running past the Princess Royal Islands on this return voyage.

The second Sketch represents the *Investigator* in a snow-storm on the 23rd September, the day before she reached Mercy Bay, Baring Island, where she passed the winters 1851-2, and 1852-3. The *Investigator* during the snow-storm, had nearly all her sail set, and was going eight or nine knots an hour. She was running between the heavy land ice and a heavy pack which was closing in upon her. The channel was narrow and intricate, only just wide enough, indeed, for the ship to pass. Captain McClure says of this exciting passage of seamanship—

At 5.30 p.m. our course was nearly obstructed from the ice resting upon a point about two miles distant. The studding-sails were taken in, but almost immediately reset, as it gradually opened, allowing just sufficient space for our passage by topping up the lower booms. The shore shortly trending more to the southward increased our water, but snow and thick weather, with night coming on, rendered the land, not 200 yards distant, barely discernible. Most anxious, however, at the close of the season, to embrace every opportunity of getting to some place of security, our course was continued with easy canvas, when, under other circumstances, we should have most assuredly secured for the night, and at 7.30 p.m., with the lead going, went from 15 fathoms upon a mud bank, having only six feet under the bow, and at the distance of 10 feet from the stern only 18 inches; while the stern was in 5 fathoms. The stream-anchor and cable were laid out, which service was well performed by Messrs. Wynniatt, Sainsbury, and Court; it requiring four boats, in consequence of the freshening N.W. gale and pieces of loose ice with snow, which, caking as it reached the water, formed so thick a coating over its surface, and offered such resistance, that it was scarcely possible to pull through. However, with clearing the forehold and warrant-officers' storerooms, and bringing all the weight abaft the mizenmast, at 10 p.m. we were enabled to heave off, and brought up with both bows in six fathoms and a half. The remainder of the night was occupied in re-stowing the holds, weighing the stream-anchor, &c., so that at daylight of the 24th we were in perfect readiness to move. On a view of our position we found that we were on the N.W. side of a large bay, the eastern limit of which bore N.E. eight miles (which we subsequently found formed the western point of Banks's Land), and running to the S.S.W. about seven, which was rapidly filling up with ice flowing in before a fresh gale from the Polar Sea. Still, wishing to see if any possibility remained of getting down Barrow's Strait, we weighed, and stood as far as the ice would allow to the N.E., when, observing from the crew's nest no water in that direction, I determined to make this our winter quarters; and, having remarked upon the south side of the bank on which we had grounded a well-protected bay, Mr. Court was despatched to sound it; and, shortly making the signal that there was sufficient water, we bore up, and at 7.45 a.m. we anchored in four and a half fathoms, and that night were firmly frozen in in what has since proved a most safe and excellent harbour, which, in grateful remembrance of the many perils that we had escaped during the passage of that terrible Polar Sea, we have named the "Bay of Mercy," thus finally terminating this short season's operations, having been actually only five entire days under way.

The third Engraving depicts the critical position of the *Investigator* at Ballast Beach, Baring Island, where she was frozen up from the 20th August to the 11th September, 1851. The good ship was, during this period, exposed to a heavy pressure, and was only partially protected by a large piece of grounded ice, within sixty yards of the land. The circumstances are thus related by Captain McClure:—

On the morning of the 20th August our further progress was impeded by finding the ice resting upon a point. To prevent being carried away with the pack, we secured to the in-shore side of a small but heavy piece of ice, grounded in twelve fathoms, 74 yards from the beach, the only protection against the tremendous Polar ice (setting a knot per hour to the east, before a fresh westerly wind), which, at nine p.m., placed us in a very critical position, by a large floe striking the piece we were fast to, and causing it to oscillate so considerably that a tongue which happened to be under our bottom, lifted the vessel six feet; but, by great attention to the anchors and warps, we succeeded in holding on during the conflict, which continued several minutes, terminating by the floe being rent in pieces, and our being driven nearer the beach. From this until the 29th we lay perfectly secure; but, at eight a.m. of that day, the ice began suddenly to move, when a large floe, that must have caught the piece to which we were attached under one of its overhanging ledges, raised it perpendicularly thirty feet, presenting to all on board a most frightful aspect. As it ascended above the foreyard, much apprehension was felt that it might be thrown completely over, when the ship must have been crushed beneath it. This suspense was but for a few minutes, as the floe rent, carrying away with it a large piece from the foundation of our asylum, when it gave several fearful rolls, and resumed its former position; but no longer capable of resisting the pressure, it was hurried on ward with the drifting mass. Our proximity to the shore compelled, as our only hopes of safety, the absolute necessity of holding to it; we consequently secured with a chain stream and hemp cable three six and two five-inch hawsers, three of which were passed round it. In this state we were forced along, sinking large pieces beneath the bottom, and sustaining a heavy strain against the stern and rudder; the latter was much damaged, but to unship it at present was impossible. At one p.m. the pressure eased, from the ice becoming stationary.

The summer of 1852 was short and cheerless, and the sun could not make his influence felt upon the icy masses which blocked Barrow's Strait entirely across. Captain McClure found himself, accordingly, again frozen in for another winter, and the Christmas of 1852 was passed in these icy solitudes. The weather in January and February, 1853, was excessively rigorous and severe. On one day the temperature fell to sixty-five degrees below freezing point, and for twenty-four hours actually averaged sixty-two degrees below freezing point. It was Captain McClure's intention to start a party via the Mackenzie and Baffin's Bay, in the hope they would reach England by that route, when the discovery of the *Investigator* by Lieutenant Pim and the searching party from the *Resolute*, brought the succour which Captain McClure and his gallant crew greatly needed, after the long and trying ordeal through which they had so bravely and so cheerfully passed.

The *Phoenix* screw steam-ship, Captain Edward A. Inglefield, was paid off on Tuesday, at Woolwich. Previous to the crew being paid off the officers, petty officers, and men assembled in front of the pay-office, when Captain Inglefield read a letter—of which the following is a copy—which was forwarded to him by command of the Lords of the Admiralty:—

Admiralty, Oct. 7.

Sir,—Having laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 4th inst., received this day, I am commanded to convey to you the expression of their Lordships' great satisfaction at your proceedings.

My Lords highly approve of the firmness, energy, and good judgment, with which you have carried out their instructions, and of all the steps you have taken in the execution of their orders; and their Lordships desire that you will convey to the officers, seamen, and marines employed under your command, including the master, second master, and crew of the *Breadalbane*, the like expression of their Lordships' high approval of the manner in which you speak of their having done their duty.

I am further commanded not to conclude this despatch without signifying the deep regret with which my Lords have heard of the untimely death of an officer so much esteemed by them as Lieutenant Bellot, of the French Navy.

I am, &c., W. A. B. HAMILTON.

Commander Inglefield, R.N., H.M. Steam-vessel, *Phoenix*.

The officers and men were much gratified when they heard the letter read. Previous to separating, they gave three times three hearty cheers for Captain Inglefield; and many of them audibly expressed their wishes that they might soon serve under him again. A finer or more healthy-looking body of men were never paid off at Woolwich dockyard.

[We hope to present to our readers a continuation of these interesting illustrations, with further details of the contributions of Capt. McClure and Lieut. Cresswell to geographical discovery.]

SHIPWRECK OF "THE DALHOUSIE."—SIXTY LIVES LOST.

MUCH regret pervaded the City, on Friday week, at the announcement of the foundering of the ship *Dalhousie*, Captain Butterworth commander, in the Channel, off Beachy Head, and the loss of all souls on board, except one. The circumstances of the wreck are of deeply painful interest. The *Dalhousie* was a fine Indian-teak-built ship, of 800 tons. She was launched at Moulmein in 1848, and was a first-class vessel. She was the property of Mr. Allan, of Leadenhall-street, and was chartered as one of the "White Horse Line of Australian Passenger Ships." She went into the East India Docks to load for Sydney, and, happily, she was more devoted to the conveyance of freight than passengers. Her crew amounted to about sixty-one, and her cargo, comprising every description of merchandise, was estimated at upwards of £100,000. Captain Butterworth was one of the most experienced navigators, and had passed many years in the owner's service.

The *Dalhousie* cleared from the docks at Blackwall on the 12th, and proceeded to Gravesend. Her passengers were confined to chief-cabin class; and not more than twenty berths in all had been secured. Of these there went on board at Gravesend Mr. and Mrs. Underwood and three children; Mrs. Simpson and three children, and Miss Radford; and the following had expressed their intention of joining the ship at Plymouth, where she was to touch:—Major Hawks, Capt. R. Daniel, Mr. J. Baldwin, Miss Macintosh and her maid, Mrs. Hill, and Miss A. M. Castles. Mrs. Butterworth, being anxious to accompany her husband, Capt. Butterworth, to Plymouth, where she would leave, went on board, with two of her sons, for the trip down Channel. The eldest, however, on the ship reaching the Downs, went ashore at Deal, to return to school, in the neighbourhood.

On the 18th the ship's departure from the Downs was telegraphed to Lloyd's; and the next that was heard of her was about five o'clock on the following afternoon, when a boat reached Dover from the brig *Mitchel Grove*, which was lying off in the roadstead, reporting the appalling loss of the ship, and landing the only survivor, Joseph Reed, a seaman: every soul on board having perished with the vessel.

The following is a painful detail, as given in Reed's own words:—

On the 13th of October I set sail in the capacity of an able seaman. The ship was laden with a general cargo; her crew consisted of forty-eight men and officers, and she had also twelve passengers on board; it being intended that she should call at Plymouth to embark the remainder. She was towed down the Thames by a steam-tug, and on the 15th, at 7 a.m., she arrived and was anchored in the Downs, the wind being contrary. The pilot who had taken her down from London, quitted her in the Downs, and the vessel lay there detained by adverse winds, until the 18th. During that interval she rode out a heavy gale of wind from the S.W., which lasted from the morning of the 15th till the evening of the 17th, accompanied by a very heavy sea; but the ship rode it out easily with a single anchor and chain, being veered away to upwards of 100 fathoms.

At seven a.m. on the 18th the captain got the ship under way, and proceeded down the English Channel, with a fresh breeze from the N.W. She arrived off Dungeness at about ten a.m., when the wind fell light. Captain Butterworth made the best of his way down Channel, under all sail; and nothing took place until between seven and eight p.m. At that time the vessel was ten miles to the westward of Dungeness: the wind shifted to the S.E., and gradually freshened. At ten p.m. Captain Butterworth took in the topgallant-sails; and at midnight all hands were called to reef topsails—the wind increasing rapidly from the southward and eastward, and a strong sea getting up. The light on Beachy Head was then in sight, six or eight miles on the starboard beam. At two a.m. I took the helm—from which position I had the means of observing everything which took place subsequently; and at four a.m. the fore and mizzen-sails were double reefed, and the mizzen-top-sail stowed. The wind was then blowing a gale, accompanied by a heavy sea, in which the vessel laboured greatly. Up to that time she had shown herself, to the best of my judgment, a lively, manageable ship; and during the gale in the Downs she had behaved remarkably well. The pumps had been sounded night and morning, and she was quite tight; and, upon trying them, as usual, at eight p.m. (previous night), no water (excepting that always in the bottom) could be found.

Towards four a.m. the ship began to lurch deeply in the sea, going a long way over on her broadside, and she seemed unable to recover herself when she rolled. Shortly afterwards the starboard-quarter boat was carried away by a sea; and about five a.m. the crew commenced throwing overboard water-casks, sheep-pens, and other lumber. While so occupied the ship gave a violent lurch to starboard, and a heavy sea at the time breaking over her, washed overboard the long boat. The weather was then getting worse, and the ship was kept hauled to the wind on the port tack. She continued to lurch violently, and at half-past five a.m. she rolled right over on her starboard beam-ends, and remained in that position with her mast-head in the water, lying at the mercy of the sea, which then made a clear breach over her, and washed away the larboard quarter boat. A great many of the crew took refuge in the maintop, and I got outside the ship on the weather-quarter gallery, it being impossible to stand on deck.

Captain Butterworth, the chief and second mate, the carpenter, cook, and some of the crew, joined me on the weather quarter, and they dragged through the gallery window four passengers, consisting of a gentleman, his wife, and two children, who took refuge with them. I and another seaman also succeeded in getting out of the water a young lady who had come out of one of the poop cabins, and I lashed her to a large spar, and placed her with the rest of her party on the gallery. Immediately afterwards a large sea broke over the ship, which washed off the gentleman above mentioned, with his wife and children (four in all), and they perished together. At about this time a schooner was observed about half a mile to the eastward, bearing down upon the wreck. Our ship was at that time settling fast in the water, and it was evident that she could not remain afloat many minutes longer. I cut the lashings of the spar to which the young lady had been made fast, in order to give her a chance for her life. As the spar went adrift, Captain Butterworth, the second mate, and one or two of the seamen quitted the sinking ship, and held on to the spar in the hope of saving themselves—I being left on the quarter with the cook and carpenter. Many of the people had by this been drowned, but others remained holding on as they best could, on the weather side of the wreck. She lay thus for about ten minutes after Captain Butterworth had left her, and then sank, going down head first. I scrambled from the quarter to the mizen-mast, which I ascended as the ship sank. I found the surgeon in the mizen-top, and we went up together in the mizen cross-trees.

When we were submerged I lost sight of the surgeon, and I swam to some deals which were floating about. I got hold of one of them, but shortly afterwards I saw near me one of the chocks of the long-boat, capable of affording me better support than the deal, which I therefore left, and placed myself on the chock. The schooner was then within shouting distance, being about 100 yards to leeward of me, and I hailed her, begging her crew to go about to windward, and afterwards drift down among the *Dalhousie's* people, of whom several were still alive, and might thus have been picked up and saved, with a little exertion on the schooner's part. The only response which I could hear from her was given by some person on board, who told me "Swim to her;" but she was drifting to leeward much faster than any man could swim, and she shortly afterwards stood away to the S.W., and left me and my companions struggling in the water. I watched her for nearly two hours afterwards, but she at length disappeared, without having (so far as I could see) made the least effort to save any of us, although the schooner was close to the *Dalhousie* when she foundered, and her crew must have seen her go down.

In the course of the morning several other vessels passed near me, both going up and down Channel, without seeing us. My companions gradually perished one after the other, and I was repeatedly washed off my frail support. At about one p.m. the wind veered to the S.W., and towards four o'clock a brig hove in sight to windward, standing down towards where I was floating. I made signals to her with my handkerchief, in the best way I could, which were fortunately seen. The brig soon came alongside me; and, having lowered a rope with a bowline in it, I made it fast round by body, and sprang from the chock into the sea. Although the crew of the brig observed every precaution in their power, I was unavoidably dragged under water for a minute or two before I could get on board, and when I at length reached her deck I was nearly senseless. She proved to be the *Mitchel Grove*, Mr. Rawson master, bound from Littlehampton to Sunderland, with timber. Captain Rawson and his crew all treated me with the greatest kindness and hospitality, and at four p.m. on the following day the brig anchored in Dover Roads. The weather was then moderate, and Captain Rawson, having lowered a boat, landed me at Dover.

I made application to the owners' agent, who furnished me with the means of coming to London; and on the same evening I arrived in London, and lost no time in reporting the loss of the ship to the owners. I further declare that when the ship went down, the light on Beachy Head bore from N.E. by E., distant about sixteen miles, and, to the best of my judgment, in about twenty fathoms of water. I believe that every person on board of her, with the exception of myself, perished. I cannot account for the circumstance of the ship foundering in the manner she did, otherwise than upon the presumption that a butt-end must have started, either from her having struck upon a wreck, or from some other cause unknown to me. And I, the said Joseph Reed, do conscientiously believe the above statement to be true, &c.

(Signed)

JOSEPH REED.

From the ship's papers deposited at the Shipping-office, we learn the names of her officers and a portion of the crew:—

Mr. John Butterworth, aged forty-five, captain, of London; Mr. William Walter Edge, aged thirty-three, chief mate; Mr. Charles Fitch, aged twenty-three, second mate, of Little Hedingham; Mr. Charles Bowditch, aged twenty, third mate, of London; Mr. William Simpson, aged

twenty, fourth mate, of Suffolk; John Alexander, aged twenty-three, carpenter, of Stromness; James G. Brotherton, aged forty-five, steward, of Deptford; James Brotherton (son of above), aged seventeen, cuddy servant, of Deptford; Alfred Scarfflin, aged twenty-three, cook, of Walton-on-Naze; George Lopers, aged thirty-one, sailmaker, of St. Helena; James Burley, aged twenty-six, seaman, of Kent; James Marcus Harris, William Harishorn, Edward Saxon, Kendle, and John Henry Sturman, apprentices. The remainder—thirty-two—were Lascars, who had been brought from Calcutta on the ship's last voyage, and whose names are not mentioned in the ship's papers.

The conduct of the crew of the schooner, against whom Reed makes so serious a charge, in bearing away from the drowning sufferers, has excited much feeling. The vessel is reported to be the coasting schooner *Exeter*. The name of the port to which she belonged, or where she was bound from or to, or her master's name, has not been elicited. She came up to the wreck in the manner described by Reed, but such was the violence of the gale at the time, that the master was unable (so he states) to render assistance. And perhaps it is but justice to him to add that as soon as he reached Portsmouth, he mentioned what he had seen to the pilots, and requested them at once to communicate it to Lloyd's agents; and, on reference to Lloyd's List, the following entry will be found:—

Portsmouth, Oct. 20.—A large full-rigged ship was seen to sink yesterday morning, about nineteen miles S.W. of the Owers. On account of the gale that was blowing from the S.E., no assistance could be rendered, though three men were seen for some time in the water by the schooner *Exeter*, who reported it to pilot-boat No. 40.

The Trinity House authorities have sent out a steamer to place a wreck-buoy as near as possible over the spot where the *Dalhousie* went down, she having sunk right in the track of vessels proceeding up and down Channel.

Reed, the only survivor, is a young man, twenty-two years of age, and has been but a short time in Mr. Allan's service, and bears a very excellent character. The poor fellow is suffering from the effects of the exposure which he endured. He was upwards of ten hours and a half on the piece of wreck (the chock, a piece of timber which supported the long-boat on deck), and was washed off it at least a dozen times. When dragged on board the *Mitchel Grove*, he was nearly senseless. He has given some further details, from which we extract the following harrowing passages:—

When the ship was on her beam ends, Captain Butterworth told them to do the best they could to save their lives, not forgetting the passengers. He pointed to the schooner, apparently bearing down to the wreck, which might save them. The passengers who were dragged through the gallery window were Mr. and Mrs. Underwood and two children; and the young lady who was taken out of the water was Mr. Underwood's eldest daughter, a fine young lady, about nineteen years of age. Just before, a fearful sea had swept off Mr. and Mrs. Underwood and the two children, he observed them embrace each other and in earnest prayer, evidently quite conscious and resigned to their fate. Captain Butterworth was holding on near him when Miss Underwood, in her night dress, was washed out of the poop, and he exclaimed, pointing to the unfortunate girl, "For God's sake, look here!" She was floating away when he (Reed) caught her up under the arms, and, with the aid of Burley, he got her out. He would never forget the look she gave him. He had cut a piece of rope to secure himself to a spar (the spare mainyard); but, seeing there was no chance for the girl, he said, "You had better let me lash you to this—it is your only chance—and you may be picked up; if you perish, there is some hope of your body being found." She looked up imploringly at him, and said, "Yes, do." He immediately lashed her to the spar; and when it was sent adrift from him, she ejaculated to Reed, "May God bless you, and spare you to get ashore." He observed the spar going to the leeward full ten minutes after the vessel had foundered. There were also clinging to it Captain Butterworth, Mr. Fitch (second mate), James Burley (the young assistant-sailmaker), a youth named Simpson (son of Mrs. Simpson, cabin passenger), and three or four Lascars. From the heavy sea which was sweeping over the spar, he thought it very improbable that any of them could live many hours. He saw nothing of Mrs. Butterworth or the other female passengers. He saw nothing in the ship up to that morning to give the least uneasiness as to its safety; in fact he was quite proud of being on board such a vessel, so well had she rode out the gale in the Downs. The chock just enabled him to kneel upon it, and with a piece of deal planking, which he managed to pick up, he held up a sort of sail. He adheres to the former statement regarding the conduct of the schooner, which bore away from the drowning people. The weather would prevent her lowering a boat, but he added that she could have easily come up to the windward of them, and as for only seeing three men in the water, as she had reported to the Cowes pilot, more than thrice that number must have been observed.

Reed's escape altogether is most marvellous; besides his ordinary clothing, he had on a heavy oilskin coat, with a thick Guernsey underneath. Fortunately, he is a very expert swimmer, to which mainly he owes his life. He has expressed himself in the most thankful terms to the captain and crew of the *Mitchel Grove*, Captain Ransom, who picked him up, and for the great kindness he received on board.

We are happy to find that a subscription fund is about to be formed for the benefit of the unhappy widows and orphans who have been left destitute by this melancholy catastrophe.

Upon the front page of the present Number we have engraved a portrait of the *Dalhousie*, from a drawing of the ship, formerly in the possession of her lamented commander, Captain Butterworth.

A CRY FROM THE DEEP WATERS.

[The following lines appeared in "Fisher's Drawing-room Scrapbook for 1850." They seem to depict so closely the awful position of Joseph Reed, the sole survivor of the ill-fated *Dalhousie*, whose affecting narrative we this week present to our readers, as to require no apology for their republication in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.]

From the deep and troubled waters

Comes the cry;

Wild are the waves around me—

Dark the sky;

There is no hand to pluck me

From the sad death I die.

To one small plank that fails me,

Clinging low,

I am dashed by angry billows

To and fro;

I hear death-angels ring'g

In all the winds that blow.

A cry of suffering gushes

From my lips

As I behold the distant

White-sail'd ships

O'er the dark waters glancing,

Where the horizon dips.

They pass; they are too lofty,

And remote,

They cannot see the spaces

Where I float.

The last hope dies within me,

With the gasping in my throat.

Through dim cloud-vistas looking

I can see

The new moon's crescent sailing

Pallidly:

And one star coldly shining

Upon my misery.

There are no sounds in nature

But my moan,

The shriek of the wild petrel

All alone,

And roar of waves exulting

To make my flesh their own.

Billow with billow rages,

Tempest trod;

Strength fails me; coldness gathers

On this clod;

From the deep and troubled waters

I cry to Thee, my God!

C. M.

ILLUSTRATED TELEGRAPH ACROSS THE FORTH.—The Edinburgh Perth and Dundee Railway Company have just entered into an arrangement with the Electric Telegraph Company, by which the telegraph now laid down on part of the line from Edinburgh to Dundee and Perth, will be completed immediately.

THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT FOR THE CITY.—The Committee appointed to select a design and approve an Artist to execute a monument to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington, in the Guildhall of the City of London, advertised for models, and thirty models were submitted. On Tuesday last they met to choose from the thirty the best six, each of which is to be awarded the sum of £100. The successful competitors were Mr. Behnes, Mr. Bell, Mr. Foley, Mr. Adams, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Smith. Should the committee feel that neither of these models precisely meets their views, then each of the six are to supply fresh models; but, it is distinctly understood, that one of these six artists will have the execution of the work.

PATENT LAWS.

THE principle of patents for new inventions has recently been the subject of warm discussion, in which several men of considerable eminence have taken part—some with an acerbity not quite befitting the treatment of a purely economical question. The cry for, what by an abuse of terms is called, "Free-trade" in inventions, originated in the United States, where a taste for annexation, growing by what it fed on, created a desire to add inventions to the copyrights, which the printers and paper-makers of that country find it so profitable to reproduce without regard to the rights of authors. The idea has been taken up here by people of a very different class; for instance, by Colonel Sir William Reid, the late Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Great Exhibition, author of a valuable book on Storms; by Mr. Scott Russell, who combines in his own person the unusual qualifications of a manufacturing capitalist and of an inventive scientific mechanic; and by Mr. Denison, a wealthy amateur watch and lock-maker, who was chairman, in virtue of his rank, of one of the Exhibition Juries. These gentlemen, and those who agree with them, found their objection to the limited monopoly of a patentee on the inconvenience which a right of property in an invention causes to those who wish to make use of it. They take the state of inventive property as it is—and it has grown up under, and in spite of, an imperfect patent-law—and they assume that they should have had all we now possess, and more, if the benefit from inventions had been open to be used by every one who had the means of manufacturing the article invented. They desire, that in future the faculty of invention shall meet no other reward than that which can be derived from carrying on a manufacture, or from the eleemosynary generosity of the public.

We differ from these claimants of "free warren" over the results of the inventive faculty, but not on the ground of the abstract injustice of their propositions. Every claim to exclusive rights must be maintained on its own merits. In a state of savagery man has no rights, but the rights of the strongest; at every step of civilisation in creating rights of property, we create limited monopolies.

The question to be considered is whether Patent Laws give us valuable inventions more rapidly than if the inventor lost all property the moment he made the results of his abilities public. But as the limited monopoly conferred by Patent Laws cannot be maintained on the plea of pity for the hard case of the inventor, so it cannot be condemned on the ground of inconvenience it may cause in special cases to certain manufacturers; because on such grounds all rights of property might be proved to be inconvenient and impolitic. If I cannot drain my estate because the outfall is through my neighbour's lands, who is such a blockhead that he prefers a sterile morass to fertile farms, that is a reason for a law enabling me to pass a drain in spite of him, but not a reason for confiscating his estate that I may cultivate it up to my ideas of model farming.

The principle of our Patent Law is, that, in consideration of the advantage conferred on the State by an invention, the inventor shall have a monopoly of using it for a certain time; so that he may obtain a pecuniary benefit in return for the time, the labour, and the intellect that he may have bestowed in bringing his invention to the state when he made it public. It is a condition of every patent, that, to be maintained, the specification must state clearly all the particulars respecting the invention. From time to time it is considered worth while to offer rewards for the attainment of certain objects. The patent-law offers perpetual premiums for the invention of the things most needed at each particular epoch, without putting the State either to the difficulty of deciding on the merit of an invention, or of drawing on the national exchequer for the purchase of a contrivance which the next inventor might supersede.

In ages when Patent-law did not exist, every skilled calling was a mystery: trades were secretly handed down from father to son, and inventions of great importance were repeatedly made and lost. It was at that period not worth while to invent anything that could not be kept secret. That our present system answers well is proved by the fact that no sooner does a demand for any improvement arise—as for instance in screw-propellers, in the manufacture of caoutchouc, in electric telegraphs—than it is supplied by the exertions of the whole inventive intellect of the kingdom, stimulated by the seldom realised idea of a fortune to be made from a patent. Certain manufacturers complain that they are hampered by excessive fertility of invention; that is possible—but they must not take it for granted that they would have had the advantage of the same number of inventions if the reward of a limited monopoly did not exist to stimulate invention. By far the greater number of valuable inventions can only be turned to profit in the hands of a great manufacturer. It is not the interest of a manufacturer to promote inventions which will supersede his machinery and interfere with his established line of business. And it is certainly not the interest of the public that every inventor should be tempted to become a manufacturer. If land were re-distributed every year, no person would build; every one would encamp; no one would drain, manure, and go through a course of agriculture; we should have nothing but potato-farms. So, if the patent privileges of inventors were abolished, it would have the effect of decreeing that intellect, without capital, should remain unrewarded, at the mercy of such terms as capital, with or without intellect, should impose. For instance, a manufacturer of steam-ships, of established reputation, would have an opportunity of first experimenting on, and then making public, any improvement he might make in propelling steam-vessels, and might reap from it profitable reputation if not actual profit. But, if one of his workmen fancied he had made a valuable invention, the master would be in a position to say, when it was offered for his purchase—"No; I am satisfied with my present machinery, and, if your invention is really good, why, when my neighbours have tried it, I can adopt it." The obvious effect of the abolition of Patent rights would be to drive us back to the "mystery" system of the middle ages, and remove from all not possessed of capital any interest in effecting improvements in the machinery or the materials they may be in the habit of employing. Of what use would it be to educate our mechanics by schools, and lectures, and books, if at

the same time we were to decree that mechanical and chemical skill was only to be useful to those provided with a money qualification? It is our interest that a close union should be formed, and yet a division of labour exist, between the manufacturing and the inventive, the intellectual and the operative, sections of our community. This a reasonable Patent Law effects. It enables the inventor to toil on day and night for years in hopes of reward; it enables him, when successful, to deal with the capitalist on equal terms.

There can be no doubt that just as mines remain unworked or ill-worked, and farms undrained or ill-drained, in the hands of torpid proprietors, so certain patents, especially in mechanical inventions, become after a time embarrassing to the progress of invention; but this embarrassment is rather a reason for enactments similar to those which compel the drainage of lands in Lincolnshire, and force railroads and canals through the estates of unwilling proprietors, than for opening up the whole proceeds of inventive intellect to the free use of manufacturers by a decree, which would, in effect, hand over the profits of invention as a monopoly to capital.

We can conceive circumstances under which a compulsory arbitration for selling the money worth of mechanical inventions, and permitting one patentee to make use of the inventions of another, might be advantageous to the State, or even to buy up inventions in order to throw them open. But as the double reward of reputation and money has always been found the greatest incentive to exertions of every kind, we can conceive no better mode of keeping the inventive intellect of the world on the stretch, than by granting to each inventor a limited monopoly in the shape of a Patent for his improvements.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. BRIGHT.—The subscription commenced in Rochdale for a testimonial to Mr. Bright, for his exertions in behalf of Free-trade, has been brought to a close. The amount was upwards of £5000. After consulting with the hon. member, the committee decided that a library would be an appropriate testimonial. The case is an elegant and elaborate work of art. A silver plate is affixed to this handsome piece of furniture, with an appropriate inscription. The library consists of more than 1200 volumes. It was selected by Mr. Bright at an additional cost of £1300; and the balance, after deducting the expenses, has been paid to that gentleman.

TOTNESS, DEVON.—The corporate property of the borough of Totness, which for a great number of years has been in Chancery, has been conveyed by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to charity trustees, in order that the income accruing therefrom might be applied towards the establishment and support of a free school, and to certain other charitable purposes. There are about 100 candidates for the vacant office of the head-mastership of the Grammar School in this town.

WINCHESTER GAOL.—At the late Hants Assizes, Lord H. Chomondely took occasion to deny the truth of the statements made at a recent coroner's inquest in London, respecting cruelties practised in Winchester Gaol. Lord Palmerston had sent down one of the inspectors of prisons to make inquiry: he went over the prison with himself (Lord Chomondely), and Mr. Taylor had expressed himself perfectly satisfied; and, as it was expected that some notice of the proceedings would come before the court, Mr. Williams told him that he might state that the whole was an unfounded charge.

FRAUD ON THE LIVERPOOL CORPORATION.—A fraud on a large scale has been discovered between a clerk of works and a contractor. A Mr. Rowson had contracted for supplying bricks to the new gaol at Walton, where a Mr. Clark acted as clerk of the works, and his duty was to examine the bricks furnished by Mr. Rowson, and to sign receipts as to the correctness of the deliveries. It has been discovered that Clark signed receipts for 900,000 bricks, which were either not delivered or spoiled, and for which Mr. Rowson has received £1326 14s. 9d. Mr. Rowson has been arrested, and brought before the police-court, Liverpool, but the case was remanded till the 29th (yesterday), when Clark is expected to be also in custody.

THE CHANCERY FOR THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.—This court having recently been revived, and brought more prominently before the notice of the legal profession and of the public, Mr. James, the Vice-Chancellor, held a sitting for the first time at Manchester, last week, at the Law Society's rooms. Formerly the sittings were held at Preston only, but under the new régime they were held at Liverpool; and now they will be held in Manchester; so that there will be three courts open to the public in place of one as before. The profession in Manchester have promised to take all the cases they can into it; and a large number were brought before Mr. James for adjudication.

THE HALF-HOLIDAY MOVEMENT.—A public meeting of the trades of Edinburgh and Leith has been held to promote the success of the movement for a Saturday half-holiday and Friday payments. The meeting, which was largely and respectfully attended, was presided over by John Hope, Esq., W.S. Statements were made showing the progress which had been made in obtaining the half-holiday. Already the building trades enjoyed the privilege, and a hope was expressed that, by the countenance and support of the influential inhabitants of the city, it would become universal. Resolutions affirming the expediency of restricted hours of labour, and pledging those present to use their best endeavours to effect the desired change, were cordially agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

POPULAR LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, AND INSTITUTIONS.—*Liverpool.*—Mr. Brown's offer to the people of Liverpool, promises to become the germ of a magnificent institution. Between Liverpool and Manchester there has been a rivalry of pride, purpose, and opinion, not always productive of the best results. Thus, Manchester having won a laurel by its Public Library, Liverpool now seeks to win a better. Manchester has expended some five or six thousand pounds on its literary treasures, and on the building which contains them—Liverpool proposes to lay out some twenty thousand in the same service. Mr. Brown's offer of £6000 having been accepted, a committee of the corporation has recommended the court to set aside £10,000 out of their surplus revenues, as an addition to the gift of the member for South Lancashire. With such a sum, aided by gifts of every kind, a noble institution may be created—an honour to the town, and an example to the country.—*Salford.*—The Museum of Art and Nature is understood and appreciated by the people. In the three years from the day of opening, more than one million of visitors have gone through the rooms—246,200 have visited, and 108,222 volumes have been read in the reading-room. This is sufficient, perhaps, to show that the want of a leading library has not hitherto prevented the books from being read.—*Bolton.*—The sum raised as a library fund by voluntary subscriptions amounted to £3185 4s. 2d. Of this amount, the committee have expended not less than £2475 in books—therein acting more wisely than laying out the chief part of their resources in building. Bolton has followed Manchester in dividing its library into two parts—a consulting section and a lending section. The first of these contains above 9000 volumes, and the second somewhat above 3000.—*The opening of the Rotherham and Masbrough Literary and Mechanics' Institution* was celebrated last week with great éclat. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday were devoted to the bazaar; Thursday morning to Mendelssohn's oratorio of "Elijah," and the evening to a grand and miscellaneous concert; Friday morning to a public breakfast, and the evening to a *soirée*. Thus, the five days opened sources of attraction remarkably varied in their character and calculated to gratify the tastes of all sections of the community, and to present, as a whole, a festival, which was as auspicious to the success of the institution as its warmest friends could reasonably have anticipated.

RUSSIAN CORRUPTION.—It is well known that in Russia, government functionaries are easily corrupted. The following instance of their corruption is related in a recently published work:—"A young man inherited a large estate in the government of Moscow. A neighbour unjustly claimed a part of it. The young man asked his uncle, the chief judge of the district, if he ought to go to law, or consent to an arrangement. The uncle recommended him to go to law, assuring him he would gain his suit. Some months after he learned that he had lost the action, because his uncle had allowed himself to be corrupted for the sum of 10,000 roubles. He hastened to his uncle and reproached him bitterly. 'It is true,' said the uncle calmly, 'that you have lost your action—true also that I accepted 10,000 roubles from your adversary; but that was all he had. If you had gained your suit here, as was your right, he would have appealed, and by sending his 10,000 roubles to St. Petersburg would have gained his cause. But now do you take the money, appeal, and you will succeed.' The nephew, delighted, gratefully embraced his uncle."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, BART., G.C.H., OF FAIRBURN.

THE death of this venerable Baronet, the senior General in her Majesty's service, occurred at Bath on the 17th inst., in the eighty-third year of his age.



Sir Alexander was eldest son of the late Roderick Mackenzie, Esq., of Fairburn, by Catherine, his wife, daughter of William Baillie, Esq., of Ross Hall, Ross-shire, and succeeded to the baronetcy August 21, 1820, at the decease of his maternal uncle, General Sir Ewen Baillie, some time Provisional Commander-in-Chief of the forces at Bengal, who obtained a specific patent, extending the limitation to his sister's son. At the period of his death Sir Alexander was the senior general in the Army List. He entered the army the same year as the Duke of Wellington, with whom he previously studied at Angers, in France. Succeeding, at a very early age, to extensive hereditary possessions in Ross-shire, N.B. (the Royal forests of Fairburn, Monar, and Strathconnan having been granted to his lineal ancestor by James IV. of Scotland), the young soldier rose very rapidly, passing from the Royal Regiment to the 42nd Highlanders, and then obtaining a battalion of the Ross-shire Highlanders (the 78th), which he commanded at the first capture of the Cape of Good Hope. In the last long war, which terminated in 1814, General Mackenzie was continuously employed abroad and at home. For his services in the Mediterranean, the King of the Two Sicilies conferred on him the Order of the Grand Cross of St. Januarius, and, in recognition of his general duties, he was honoured with the Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order by King George IV., by whom, and the Duke of York, he was much esteemed. We understand that Sir Alexander has left considerable sums to hospitals and other philanthropic establishments.

REAR-ADMIRAL BELL, C.B.

REAR-ADMIRAL CHRISTOPHER BELL, C.B., died on the 16th instant. This gallant officer, who entered the Royal Navy in June, 1796, took an active part in many a daring capture and "cutting out" expedition of the war. While employed ashore on the south side of St. Domingo, in 1806, he received a severe wound in an attack made by the natives on his party. In 1810 he was honoured with approbation of the Admiralty for his gallant engagement with *Le Barbier de Seville*, which he took and destroyed.

He obtained the Companionship of the Bath in 1840, and was made Rear-Admiral October 1, 1846.

The Wordsworth Memorial Window, intended for the new church at Cockermouth, has been painted by Messrs. Hardman, and is ready for fixing.

OFFICERS COMMANDING IN THE FRENCH SQUADRON OF THE LEVANT.

REAR-ADMIRAL FACQUINOT.

CHARLES HECTOR FACQUINOT, Second in Command of the French flotilla in the Levant, is one of the most intrepid navigators of the French navy. He was born on the 4th of March, 1796. In 1820, being then still *enseigne*, he made, under the orders of the celebrated Dumont d'Urville, the circumnavigatory expedition in the *Coguille*, and afterwards, almost without an interval, the two voyages of exploration in the *Astrolabe*, under the orders of the same sailor. He was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1825, and was made captain of a frigate in 1836. During the expeditions above-mentioned, M. Facquinot effected, among other important contributions to science, a series of observations on the coast of New Zealand. In 1840 he was made post-captain; and obtained the rank of Rear-Admiral on the 3rd of February, 1852. He was charged by Louis Philippe with the superintendence of the artistic execution of the beautiful work of Dumont d'Urville, on the voyage of the *Astrolabe*, and acquitted himself with great care and success. Upon the formation of the Mediterranean Squadron of Evolution, last year, he was appointed Second in Command, by the Emperor. Admiral Facquinot is one of the most accomplished officers of the French navy. His address is frank and sailorlike, and there is in his expression a sweetness and affability which at once conciliate the sympathies of every one. M. Facquinot is a Commander of the Legion of Honour.

VICE-ADMIRAL HAMELIN.

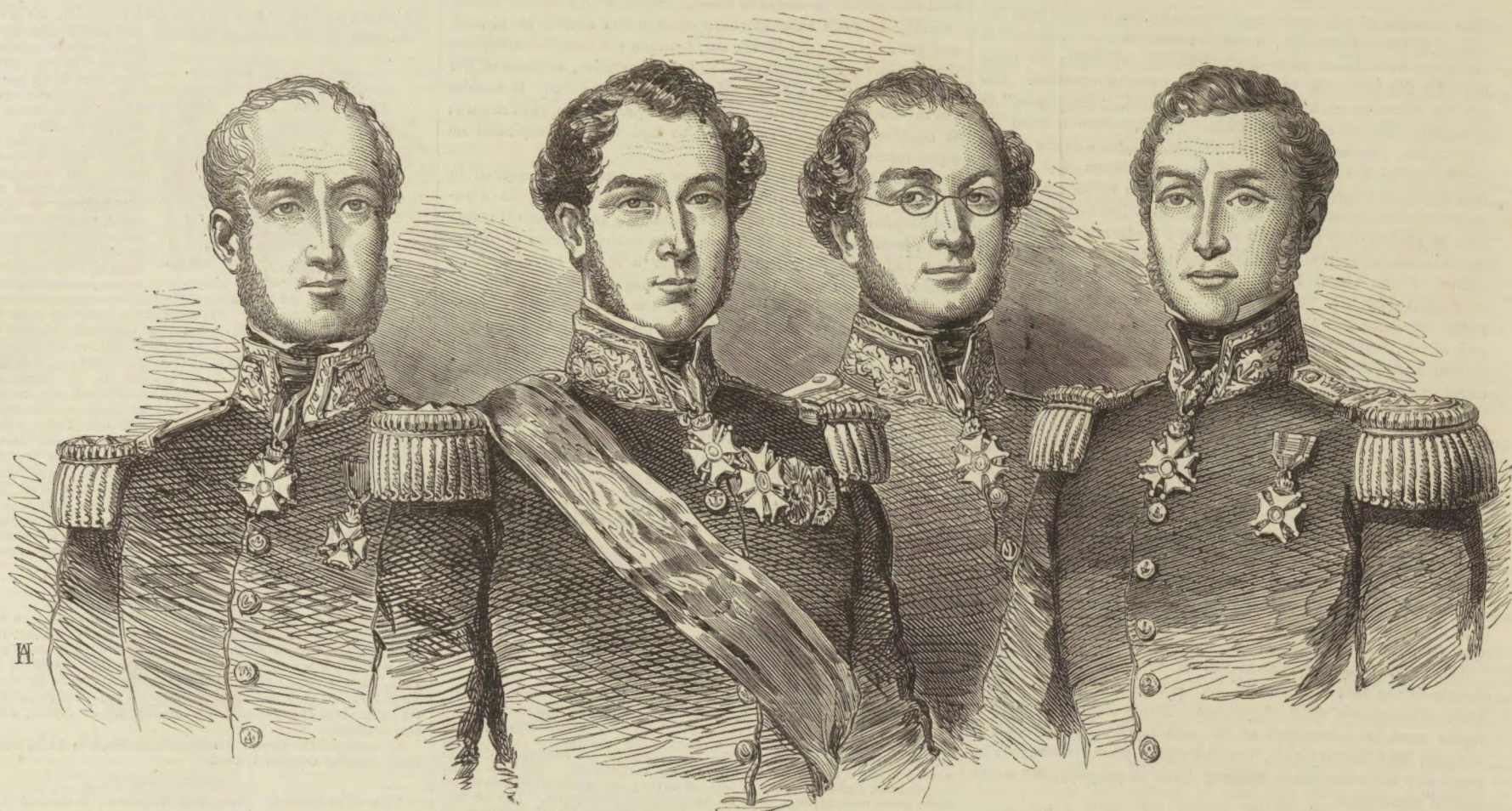
FERDINAND ALPHONSE HAMELIN, Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of France in the Levant, was born Sept. 2, 1796. At the early age of nine he entered the navy: in 1812 he was made *enseigne* (a grade equivalent to that of midshipman of the English navy); and, in 1821, attained the rank of Lieutenant. In 1824 he took part in the squadron of evolution before Cadix, under the orders of Admiral Duperré, charged with protecting by sea the operations of the French army in the Peninsula. His distinguished conduct on this occasion procured for him the order of St. Ferdinand from the Spanish Government. He was appointed *capitaine de frégate* in 1828; *capitaine de vaisseau* in 1836; and Rear-Admiral in 1842. In the following year he was appointed *Major-General de la Marine* at Toulon. In 1844, Admiral Hamelin succeeded Admiral Dupetit Thouars in the command of the naval station of l'Océanie and the west coast of America. He repaired to the Sandwich Islands in the month of March, 1846, to assure himself of the execution of the treaty concluded in 1837, between France and the Government of Owhyhee. Satisfied with the fidelity of the King, Kama-Mia, the Admiral delivered to him the presents with which he was entrusted by Louis Philippe. In 1848 M. Hamelin was made Vice-Admiral, and was charged with the inspection of the ships of the line in the ports of Rochfort and Toulon. At different intervals he was named Member of the Board of Admiralty—a post which he resigned in 1849, to take that of Port Admiral of Toulon. Admiral Hamelin is Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. Of an agreeable physiognomy, the gallant Admiral possesses in the highest degree the manners of the perfect gentleman, allied to the energy characteristic of his profession. In regard to naval science, also, he is an officer of great distinction; and his appointment to the command which he at present holds is but the just reward of his high personal qualifications.

COUNT BOUET WILLIAUMEZ.

LE COMTE BOUET WILLIAUMEZ, *capitaine de vaisseau* at the head of the *état major* of the French fleet in the Levant, was born on the 24th April, 1808. He was adopted, in the year 1845, by Count Willaumez, Vice-Admiral in the French service; and in the same year he married the daughter of Rear-Admiral Lemaire. Count Bouet entered the service in 1823. He was what in the French navy is termed an *aspirant* in 1824, *enseigne* in 1829, and lieutenant in 1835. In 1842 he commanded as *capitaine de corvette* on the French station on the coast of Africa, and was specially charged to watch the execution of the convention relative to the slave trade. He exercised provisionally the functions of Governor of Senegal. *Capitaine de vaisseau* in 1844, he took a part in the naval expedition against Morocco, under the command of the Prince de Joinville. It was this officer who furnished the plans according to which the operations in the bombardment of Mogador were directed. The Prince de Joinville selected him to convey to France the flags taken in this campaign. In 1849 he was charged with a mission to the coast of Africa, and in the performance of this duty he visited the Republic of Liberia. Captain Bouet is a sailor gifted with rare energy and great intrepidity. During his government of Senegal he signalled himself by several feats of arms against the aborigines; one of which, in particular, has furnished the celebrated Horace Vernet with the subject of a picture which now belongs to Admiral Lemaire, father-in-law of M. Bouet. Appointed commander of the Legion of Honour in 1849, on the return of his expedition from the coast of Africa, he was promoted in the following year to the first class of his grade.

ADMIRAL LE BARBIER DE EINAN.

LE BARBIER DE EINAN (Marie Charles Adelbert), Rear-Admiral in command of the French steam squadron detached to Constantinople, was born on the 30th of August, 1803. He was fifteen years old when he entered the service. In 1823 he was appointed *enseigne*, and in 1829, lieutenant. Since that period he has served in different commands, especially in 1835. In 1837 he became *capitaine de frégate*; and in four years, *capitaine de vaisseau*. He filled different offices from 1845 to 1850, at which period he was raised to the first class of his grade. On the



REAR-ADMIRAL FACQUINET.

ADMIRAL HAMELIN.

CAPTAIN BOUET WILLAUMEZ.

REAR-ADMIRAL LE BARBIER DE EINAN.

OFFICERS COMMANDING IN THE FRENCH SQUADRON OF THE LEVANT.

3rd February, 1852, M. le Barbier de Einar was appointed Rear-Admiral, titular member of the Board of Admiralty, and one of the Commissioners of Lighthouses, attached to the Ministry of Marine.

KAMENIETZ, CAPITAL OF PODOLIA, IN RUSSIAN POLAND.

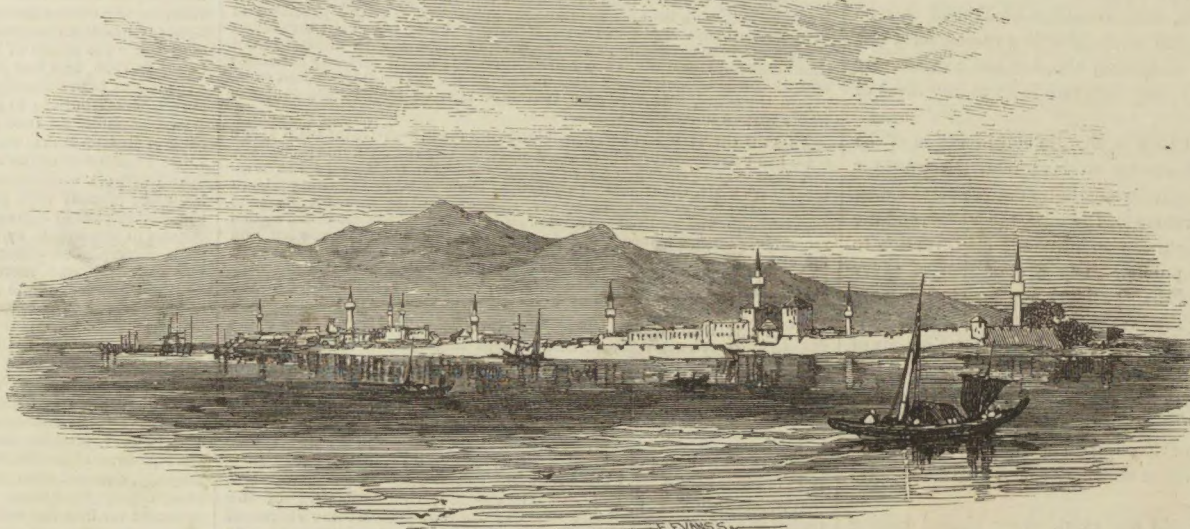
KAMENIETZ is the principal town, and seat of the Government, of the province of Podolia, in Russian Poland. It is situated on the Smotritsch, and not far from the Dnieper, 235 miles north-west of Odessa. This province has belonged successively to the Poles, the Turks, afterwards to the Poles again, and lastly, at present, to the Russians. Its area is 16,443 square miles, and the population was in 1846 1,703,000, mostly Poles. The soil is fertile, and cattle-rearing is carried on to a great extent. The mineral products include lime, nitre, and alabaster. There are here manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, potash, and some distilleries—the trade being chiefly in the hands of the Jews.

Kamenietz is the capital of the Greek eparchy of Podolia and of Roman Catholic bishops, and has a Russian Theological Seminary and other schools. The chief edifice is the Cathedral of St. Peter and St.

Paul. The fortifications were razed in 1812, but have since been reconstructed, and are said to be of great strength.

WIDDIN, IN BULGARIA, ON THE DANUBE.

WIDDIN is a very important post, commanding as it does the approach to one of the defiles of the Balkan from the Danube. It is consequently very strongly fortified, mounting ordinarily 280 guns; but the fortifications have been very considerably increased, and the number of guns also, since the late threat of invasion on the part of Russia. The town is the largest on the Turkish shore of the Danube, containing more than 20,000 inhabitants. It has an imposing appearance when approached by water, on account of the number of its white minarets and mosques rising above the houses. Within the walls it shows signs of industry and wealth. The country around Widdin presents a pleasing landscape, consisting of verdant swells, cultivated fields, and plains, upon which vast troops of horses and herds of buffaloes are seen grazing. The Austrians bombarded the town from the island in front of it, and took it, in 1689. Part of the Russian troops are now posted near Kalafat, on the opposite bank of the river.



WIDDIN, ON THE DANUBE.



KAMENIETZ, THE CAPITAL OF PODOLIA, IN RUSSIAN POLAND.



TURKISH RECRUITS.

RECRUITS IN TURKEY.

ALTHOUGH the practice of recruiting in Turkey has undergone some modifications since the organisation of the new military code of 1843—modifications removing much of that arbitrary character which formerly led to so much abuse and cruelty—recruits are still required and obtained under a regular conscription, under officers very formidable in aspect and unrelenting in purpose, appointed to the duty. The subject of our present Engraving is one of the recruiting parties, as they were seen some years ago in the more distant provinces of the empire. The recruiting officers are armed to the teeth—carrying pistols, dagger, and a formidable yatagan swung across his breast, in the folds of his shawl. Sometimes—more especially in case of resistance, or attempted escape—the new recruits are tied together with a cord. There can be no doubt that conscription is looked upon with great dislike in most of the rural

districts—where parents see with regret and terror their sons taken from the plough to risk their lives in the battle-field. But the admirable regulations of the new system, which ensure the soldier abundant food, good clothing, and regular pay, for a limited service of five years' active duty—to be followed afterwards by a service of five years in the militia of his native village or district—will, in time, go far to remove the opposition which is evinced upon this subject.

THE FAIR OF ST. PETER, AT GIURGEVO.

THE Fair of St. Peter, as celebrated at Giurgevo, presents a wild scene, strangely illustrative of the costumes and habits of the various inhabitants of the Danubian Provinces. It is held upon a vast barren plain, without verdure or shade, at a little distance from the town; and here whole villages and families pour in their thousands to mix with gipsies and professional mountebanks in the rude hilarity appropriate to such

occasions. Every party as they arrive unharness the horses or oxen from their carriage, and then organise themselves into small several encampments. The merchants and farmers put up a sort of rude canvas covering, supported at the sides by their waggons; the gipsies defying the sun's rays from beneath their broad-brimmed hats. On every side the smoke from improvised kitchens curls upward high into the air; whilst beneath the tents, and on the open ground all around, the preparations for the dance are set about without delay. The belles of Wallachia are very proud of their velvet caps, in which are suspended long chaplets, upon which are contained the jewels and coins which are to form their dower. The young *tsigane* girls have a peculiar beauty of face, and gracefulness of figure, which support their claim to an extraction, in olden time, from a parent stock on the borders of the Ganges.

In the midst of this scene of confused gaiety, the merchants furnish forth their stalls—the principal productions dealt in being coarse cloths, furs, and various articles of attire; to which may be added, all descriptions of food in abundance.



FAIR OF ST. PETER, AT GIURGEVO, IN WALLACHIA.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE life of Haydon, by Mr. Taylor, is about to appear in a second and revised edition. Very few lives of modern artists have got beyond an average sale of the first edition, and the success of Haydon's life must be attributed as much to curiosity about his person as interest in the art to which, in his own eyes, he was a real martyr. The lives of artists seldom abound in incidents, but Haydon's life is full of striking situations. It is the history of a man of inflamed temperament warring with the world in behalf of high art. Mr. Taylor, it is said, is about to omit some of the prayers that have given unnecessary offence to a few over-scrupulous minds. We are sorry for this. The prayers, it is urged, are essentially necessary to the due understanding of the man. Mr. Taylor should act on the advice which we remember to have heard Haydon himself give when Wilkie's life was first announced. There had been an idle rumour afloat that Wilkie was to appear in full dress, that omissions of moment were to be made in his journals and letters. "Pray," said Haydon, "do not suffer Wilkie's vigour to be castrated to suit temporary apprehensions of the truth."

Another work of still greater moment connected with art, and of some importance, also, in connexion with literature, is the announcement of a volume of letters to and from Mr. Haydon. The volume will, it is said, include letters of interest from the poet Keats; and some of great artistic value from Wilkie, who always wrote clearly on what he understood so well—his own art. "The real man," we remember to have heard Haydon remark, speaking of Wilkie, "is only shown in his correspondence with me."

The friends of Wilkie complain that Haydon is made to appear too advantageously, and Wilkie too disadvantageously in Mr. Taylor's "Life;" and that the cause of their final quarrel is not stated. No two men could be possibly more unlike than Haydon and Wilkie; their friendship, consequently, assumed the form at all times of a sort of armed neutrality. Haydon was loose in money matters; Wilkie correct, like an accountant on oath before a magistrate. Haydon often borrowed, seldom repaid in time, and too frequently omitted to pay at all. Such things could not last. When Mr. Cunningham wrote the life of Wilkie, Mr. Haydon was still alive; and, out of delicacy towards him, the cause of their final quarrel was omitted altogether. Now that Haydon has gone, and Haydon has been allowed to tell his story, the friends of Wilkie are of opinion that the version of the quarrel, as related by Wilkie himself, merits publication. Wilkie, it is well known, kept a journal; and from this journal the following extract now appears in print for the first time:—

12th November, 1831.—Had a call this morning from Mr. Haydon, to say that he had just been arrested, at the suit of Rennell, the printer, for a debt of £66, and the Sheriff's officer had brought him out in his gig to see if I would bail him. I expressed much dislike to this; but, rather than see him go to prison, said, that if he would get another as good I would be one to bail him, but would not bail him alone. He therefore promised that he would get Mr. Perkins, of Great Marlborough-street, to join me, or some other friend equally good. In consequence of this, and his assurance that he would use every exertion to raise the money to discharge the debt, and his repeated promise that he would not leave town till it was discharged, and the bond destroyed, I acquiesced, and put my name with his to the bond. In the afternoon I called at Perkins's, to ask if Haydon had called on him. He said he had; but that he, being out, did not see him. Of course, he could not be bail for him. I was led to call on Perkins to ascertain this in consequence of having received a very unbecoming letter from Haydon, filled with upbraidings, promises, and threats; and at the same time submitting to ask for secrecy, but neglecting entirely what was most his duty to have informed me of—namely, whether he had found any one else to join me in bailing him. Haydon's conduct on this occasion appears strikingly offensive, and brings me to the determination of giving up his acquaintance.

The unbecoming letter we have not seen; but it is easy to imagine from Haydon's journals what a threatening letter from Haydon would be like. Such then is Wilkie's account of his quarrel with his old ally in art; and we recommend it to Mr. Taylor for insertion in the next edition of "Haydon's Life."

It is usual for artists to appear during the last week in October in a state of excitement not common to them during any other part of the year. The private view day at the Royal Academy and the first Monday in May are tranquil hours to artists without the pale of the Academy, compared to the last week in October. The reason is obvious: the first of November in each year is the day on which, should any vacancy have arisen in the ranks of the associates of the Royal Academy during the preceding twelve months, that the election takes place of an artist to succeed to the vacancy. The first of November is what is called a field-day with the forty Royal Academicians. It is on that day they assemble to consider the claims—not of British artists who are not Royal Academicians, but of British artists who have expressed in writing a desire to belong to their body. Every kind of influence is at work to assist or prevent his election. Artists desirous of admission call in their best clothes on the most popular Academicians, and look smiling and well to do. At the election, portrait-painters prick against portrait-painters, and landscape-painters prick against landscape-painters. The sculptor exerts his interest to bring in an architect, and an architect works to bring in a sculptor. This is human nature, and is easily accounted for. To become a Royal Academician is to attain a position in art very generally sought for by candidates for distinction and reward. The situation implies merit, and in many instances commands commissions. Who would not fill such an office? The first of November is, therefore, a great day. Unhappily, this year there is no vacancy. Were a Raphael to arise to-morrow and twenty vacancies to occur in the Academy in the next twenty weeks, the modern Raphael, whose claims all men admit, must wait for another first of November, and must go through another last week in October. Mr. Millais, for instance, as some one remarked the other day very pertinently, cannot by any chance become an Associate of the Academy before the 1st of November in next year. The Academicians surely should revise their rules.

The great and increasing demand for the works of British artists (having its power chiefly in our great manufacturing cities) has originated a scheme for a monthly sale by public auction of pictures and drawings. On the first Thursday of every month a Mr. Robinson, of Old Bond-street, proposes to sell by public auction whatever is entrusted to him for sale in this way. He will, so we are assured, receive direct from artists, from collectors weeding their collections, and from connoisseurs "retiring abroad." The scheme has much to recommend it. But it has our heartiest support from the assistance it will lend to the young and too often the needy artist. This is a medium between the patron and the pawnbroker. Collectors and connoisseurs had ample friends in Christie and Manson, and Sotheby and Wilkinson. "Of how much advantage," it was remarked to us the other day, "would a monthly auction of this kind have been to Patrick Nasmyth." Our English Hobbema, for such Nasmyth certainly was, sold his pictures to pawnbrokers. His principal dealings in this way lay with a pawnbroker in the Westminster-bridge-road. We remember his works there. When a young painter, fresh from Scotland, with all his country's pride freshly about him, expressed his regret at seeing his pictures so ill hung—"Were they inside or outside the window?" was Nasmyth's question. "Oh, they were in," was the reply. "Then," said Nasmyth, "I do not care; they might have been worse hung." Meaning outside the window, with fiddles, warming-pans, and Hessian boots.

The fever-height to which the best works of living British artists has of late been carried, may be illustrated by an offer made last season—half in earnest half in jest—by the great auctioneer of pictures in this country. Mr. Christie is said to have offered to secure to the proprietor of Sir Edwin Landseer's exquisite little picture, called "Jack in Office," no less a sum than two thousand guineas, on

his sending that picture to his rooms for sale. Our readers will remember the size of the picture, but they will also remember its admirable story, and the vigour and finish of its execution. It was no romantic offer. The money for it would have been found in the manufacturing districts.

MUSIC.

A series of four performances of Italian Opera is to take place at Brighton during the second week in November, in which Grisi and Mario are to appear. These will, in all probability, be the last appearances of these illustrious artists in England. We are enabled to mention (on authority worthy of reliance) that Mario goes, during the winter season, to the Italian Opera at Paris; while Grisi will remain in repose, demanded by the state of her health. In the spring and summer they have in contemplation a professional tour through Germany and France, previous to their departure in the autumn for the United States; and they will then withdraw from public life to the retirement of their Florentine villa.

The operas to be given at Brighton, in which they are to appear for the last time, are to be got up on as large a scale as the size of the theatre will permit. Madame Doria, Madame Bellini, Signor Ciabatta, Signor Galli, Signor F. Lablache, and other singers well known to the metropolitan public, have been engaged; and the band and chorus are to consist entirely of performers from the Royal Italian Opera.

Two young English vocalists, of great promise, have appeared at the HAYMARKET, in the "Beggars' Opera." Miss Featherstone, in the character of *Macheath*, and Miss Ormonde in *Polly*. In general we dislike the appearance of females in male parts; but Miss Featherstone did much to reconcile us to a thing which neither judgment nor taste can entirely sanction. She gave, certainly, a very fair feminine version of this part; but still she looked so admirably, and acted with so much gaiety and spirit, that it was impossible to be otherwise than pleased. And then she sang the airs deliciously, with one of the finest and richest contralto voices we have ever heard, and with great simplicity and expression. Still, however, we shall be better pleased to see her in a character belonging to her own sex. Miss Ormonde, too, will be an acquisition to our musical stage—if ever we have one. Her voice is a soprano, of limited power, but much sweetness, and it has the great advantage of being always in tune. She sings, too, with taste and feeling.

An entertainment of a miscellaneous nature—literary, pictorial, and musical—called "The Irish Tourists' Ticket," was given by Mr. H. P. Hatch on Monday evening at the Hanover-square Rooms. It is a descriptive sketch of Irish character, manners, scenery, &c., illustrated by dioramic views and songs, written by Mr. Samuel Lover. Without possessing any striking features, the entertainment is lively and agreeable; and an evening spent in seeing and hearing it will not be thrown away.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.

The most important theatrical event of the present week is the re-opening of this house, under Mr. Buckstone's excellent management, with embellishments, improvements, and repairs, on an extended scale, showing at once determined enterprise and a well-grounded hope of permanent success. The architect, in effecting these satisfactory results is Mr. G. Somers Clarke. The area in front of the curtain has been entirely re-furnished—the pit and stalls being covered with patent American leather, and separated by a metal gilt cresting. The flooring of the orchestra has been much lowered, for the purpose of promoting an uninterrupted view of the stage—the stage itself being newly constructed. The green curtain, also, has been removed; and, in order to harmonize in tone with the rest of the embellishments of the house, has been replaced by a blue one. A new drop-scene also has been painted by Mr. Calcott. Mr. Garland has modeled some beautiful medallions for the ceiling, proscenium, and dress circle. Among these, are fifteen medallion portraits of English dramatists, from Shakespeare to Knowles and Bulwer. The decorative paintings were executed by Messrs. Pantanins and Bendixen. In a scroll, over the proscenium, is a group of boys and animals, immediately under one of Thalia, Melpomene, and Erato. The whole has, indeed, a dazzling effect, and presents the most beautiful, as well as the most brilliant, of our theatrical interiors.

The re-opening took place on Monday, and the inaugurating performances were—"A Cure for Love," the "Beggars' Opera," and "Founded on Facts." The part of *Sadgrove* is one perfectly Buckstonian; and his fits of inebriety, to which he resorts as the means of drowning an erotic passion, needing the consolation of the glass, were overwhelmingly ludicrous. On Tuesday "Hamlet" was performed, for the purpose of testing the claims of Mr. George Vandenhoff to the tragic lead of the company, and the trial was perfectly satisfactory. During the Vestris management of Covent Garden, Mr. Vandenhoff gave promise of perhaps more power than he now evinces, but was crude in style; when he left us altogether for America, where, by practice, he has become evidently a finished artist. His *Hamlet* is certainly an elegant, and in some situations a highly-wrought, piece of acting. We have great hope that, in the new pieces about to be produced at this theatre, he will prove an efficient performer. His success was incontrovertible, and an honourable future awaits his exertions in the profession to which he was born.

DRURY-LANE.

The manager has collected the leading members of the different equestrian and gymnastic troupes, and thus combined the attractions of many entertainments in one. On Monday, an excessive multitude assembled within the walls of the theatre to witness these exciting exercises. The stage has been converted into a circle—a gallery for the orchestra being formed at the back, and the pit being boarded over and raised to a level with it; thus constituting a *salle* convenient for witnessing the performances. The feats of horsemanship, equitation, and vaulting were surprising. A few particulars may be given in illustration, such as the brothers Elliott in "the Sports of Atlas, or Dance of the Silver Globes;" M. Russell's equilibrium feat on the neck of the top of a pyramid of decanters; the young Hernandez and Mr. Dale, as the Olympic Brothers; Mr. Eaton Stone and the wild horse of the prairies; and the little Ella's daring exploits in riding and leaping. We may commend the Zameson family and Pauline's management of her steed. Tom Barry and his fellow clowns were also decidedly clever, spinning their long ethical yarns with a mock wisdom and a humour irresistibly provocative of mirth. The manager certainly seems to be a fortunate man, and the public to have determined on patronising his efforts for making this once patent theatre a profitable place of amusement.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE LIEUTENANT BELLOT.—Lord John Russell and the Earl of Ellesmere have requested Sir Roderick Murchison to place their names on the list of the committee, for the purpose of procuring the erection of a monument to the memory of the late gallant French officer, Lieut. Bellot, and have authorised him to announce that they are ready to contribute liberally to the laudable object.

Literature.

THE LIVES OF THE POETS-LAUREATE, &c. By WILTSHIRE STANTON AUSTIN, Jun., B.A., Exeter College, Oxon; and J. RALPH, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Bentley.

The personal and literary history of the Poets-Laureate of this empire is a very fine subject, and it ought to have inspired a very fine work. We cannot, however, in conscience, say that the work which Messrs. Austin and Ralph have here given to the public is very fine. But it is at least a book, and a book on a theme which cried out for record. Far be it from us to discourage anybody who may still wish to treat the topic. It is not yet our duty to warn away trespassers; we are not yet able to proclaim the ground sacred from intrusion. Still less would we discourage the present authors themselves from re-writing their own production. There is nothing in what they have here published, which would justify us in describing them as incapable of the task; and there is nothing in the book which would permit us to pronounce them *perfunctus officio*, *numere absolutos*. There may—it is possible—be some persons among such as would feel an interest in the lives and characters of poets, and even poets-laureate, who will learn something new from this volume; there may be also some who will agree with the authors of it in their critical remarks—where those remarks are not repetitions of common sentences, or of now proverbial opinions: there may, again, be others, who will not notice, or even perceive, the errors of date and the errors of fact. We are not of the number. But the book contains several pages forcibly and felicitously written; and therefore the writers could doubtless have produced the rest in a shape different from that which it wears at present. We are certain that they have not used all the pains of which they are capable, either in collecting their materials, or in collating their authorities; we are equally sure that they have not exercised all the judgment and discrimination which they possess in estimating the moral or the literary merits of the poets recorded. We are not less convinced that they could have infused a lofty spirit of impartiality into the whole of this series of critical biographies. But, altogether, there are hundreds of less interesting volumes, and there are thousands on less interesting matters.

TEN POEMS, VII, M., VII, C. Lines. By HENRY RIDLEY. London: M. VIII, C., V, X, I.

Such is the title-page of an odd book, splendidly printed and bound, and utterly worthless in substance. Each of these ten poems (?) consists of 770 lines, and rejoices in a lofty argument, though by no means a lofty treatment. The first, the "Messiah," is written in pentameter verse—in which certain doctrinal points are ploddingly maintained, without any attempt at grace, or any sustenance of dignity. On a theme so sacred, surely an author should reverentially make some proper estimate of his powers before entering the lists; but it is precisely on such themes that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread." The second poem, entitled "Divine Control," is written in what the author denominates "ragged verse;" which, on reference to the poem, we found to consist of blank lyrical measures—ragged enough, of all conscience. From this we cannot extract any passage that would exhibit the author as a poet; and as a didactic moralist, we have no wish to deal with him. As such, he might have written essays rather than poems; and those might have formed, perhaps, a few creditable devotional tracts; but even this we are not prepared to affirm with any degree of certainty. But the book, as it stands—with its affectations of matter and method—is too suggestive of presumption to justify us in commending it in any way. By doing so, we should much mislead the reader, and, we fear, still more fatally the author.

THREE ORIGINAL PLAYS OF JOHN WYNNE, viz., TRICKS OF THE TIME: a Comedy, in five Acts. NAPOLEON THE FIRST'S FIRST LOVE: an Historical Comic Drama, in two Acts. THE ADVOCATE OF DURANGO: a Romantic Mexican Drama, in four Acts. Bosworth.

These plays are dedicated to Mr. James William Wallack, the actor, who has just now become the lessee of the Marylebone Theatre, and who, it seems, is a friend of the author. In the course of that dedication Mr. Wynne reviews the theatrical productions of the last year or two, and is at a loss to find, in the pieces that have been accepted by managers, the reason why his own have been rejected. Nothing daunted, however, Mr. Wynne adopts Di-ræli's famous expression, when he was floored in his first speech in the House of Commons—"the time will come when you shall listen to me!" "The sooner that time arrives," he adds, "the better for the managers, for I intend to write till it does."

Such indomitable perseverance is not often found—nor is it, perhaps, very desirable. Nevertheless, we may state further with truth, that the compositions before us are not without merit. They are very novel and original in their subjects and their treatment; but they lack the highest kind and truest spirit of dramatic interest: they are too literal in their texture and aim. The first of the pieces has, for instance, its origin in the A B C and X Y Z advertisements in the morning journals for the sale of Government offices, the advertiser being a pseudo foreign count, and suitor to a merchant's daughter, and is flung off in a careless, farce-like style which one at once feels is below the dignity of comedy, and wanting in elaboration as a work of stage art. There is an amount of cleverness and an aptitude for hitting folly as it flies, which, under better conduct, might have sustained an effective drama. The second piece treats an historical incident in the life of Napoleon, in a straight-forward, off-hand manner; but, while it testifies to great facility in the execution of the dialogue, shows a want of thought in the conception and general structure. The third drama is a three act ghost-play, which, perhaps, was undertaken in emulation of "The Corsican Brothers;" and there are passages in it indicative of considerable power, and some, though not sufficient skill in the arrangement of a series of terrible incidents, which only want ideally intensifying to be exceedingly effective. The qualities actually shown by the author, are those which befit the playwright, as contradistinguished from the dramatist; and as such, with his perseverance, he has a better chance than many a better writer for his acceptance by a manager. We wish his claims had been of a higher mark; because then the publication of his book might have been serviceable, in establishing for him a closet reputation. To such a destiny these plays have no legitimate pretension; and as they are deficient in stage eligibility, we cannot exactly see the service which Mr. Wynne proposes to himself by their publication. If, however, it should teach him his defects, and induce him to a resolution of amendment, it may have a subjective operation, on his own mind, highly beneficial.

COUNT ARENSBURG; OR, THE DAYS OF MARTIN LUTHER. By JOSEPH SORTAIN, A.B., of Trinity College, Dublin. Longman and Co.

This is an historical novel, designed to illustrate the early progress of the Reformation. In all its main incidents the narrative is based on authentic facts, and the fiction is merely a vehicle which is strictly kept subservient to truth. The story involves the loves of a German Count and an Italian Marchioness, which are crossed by many chequered circumstances, but terminate, after the most approved fashion, in a prosperous marriage. A Cardinal of the Lothario school is the villainous instrument of all the unhappiness of the hero and heroine; and he causes her father to be imprisoned in the Castle of St. Angelo, and ultimately tortured, because she will not surrender her virtue to his impure desires. This Cardinal represents the depravity of the holy princes of the Church during the pontificate of Leo X.; and charity induces us to think that this character is over-coloured. The events in the tale succeed each other rapidly, and the interest never flags. The scene is laid partly in Rome, partly in Saxony. Leo, Luther, Melancthon, the painter Raffaele, Frederick the Wise Elector, Charles V. of Spain and Emperor of Germany, are the prominent actors; and the main object is to describe the state of religious feeling that prevailed at Rome and in Germany when the sale of indulgences was adopted to defray the expense of building St. Peter's, in the Eternal City.

The writer is perfectly familiar with the spirit of the epoch on which his work is founded, and he does justice to the good and bad qualities both of Leo and Luther. It is this calm and careful discrimination which gives the principal charm to his volumes. The Pontiff was certainly more inclined to the revival of ancient literature than to the study of Gospel truths; and if the great Reformer was sincere in his convictions, he was frequently coarse and vituperative in his conduct and preachings. The merits and defects of both are fairly appreciated; and they who have not leisure to consult original documents, will gain a fair insight into the inner life of both these celebrated men by a perusal of this story. The style is elegant and nervous; and some notes are appended to vindicate the historical fidelity which has guided the author's pen. There are no bitter polemics; no attempt to drag in any modern controversy; and we can commend the work as one that cannot fail to afford both amusement and instruction.

AMERICAN NEWS AND GOSSIP.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8, 1853.

THE United States at this moment is breathless, pausing like a giant in expectation of the occurrence of an important event—the event, of course, being the issue of the Russian and Turkish difficulties. War is talked of in every branch of society; and a sea of speculation is heaving its billows on all sides, inundating the country with startling prophecies and conjectural absurdities, the effect of which is only to confuse the public mind, and supply the myriad journals with matter for comment and discussion. The arrival of each steamer from Europe excites more interest than usually arises, and the progress of negotiations between the contending countries is noted with extreme care and point. What gives piquancy to the affair here is the little episode of the Kosta case, and Macy's letter, both of which have an indirect bearing on the event—the influence of which, however, may be more or less local. The Government is solemnly silent, while individual warmth is manifested in the avowal of a large number of citizens in various states of the Union, to proceed to Turkey, and invest fortune and life in the service. Whether this be a rooted, lasting sympathy for the Turks, or merely a hot-headed outburst of momentary zeal, the future will more fully demonstrate.

A Company, we hear, has been organised in New York, for constructing a submarine telegraph between Liverpool and New York, via Galway, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia—the route marked out extending about 2800 miles. The cost of construction, per mile, for the submarine wire, on an improved plan, adopted by a gentleman of New England, is estimated at less than 600 dollars, which is considerably under the present cost. It is contemplated that the route will be finished, and in working condition, by the 1st of August next; and, if all these schemes be practically brought about, news by the Cunard and Collins lines will be no longer the great point of the press.

Jullien's concerts are not as attractive at "Metropolitan Hall," as they were at Castle Garden. The Americans like his waltzes, polkas, and elaborate dressings of "Yankee Doodle," and the national melodies; but the Beethoven and Mozart episodes are received with melancholy apathy. The critics of the metropolis own that we cut a very sorry figure in our national appreciation of instrumental music; and a "flowing negro melody" will allure an audience into an encore sooner than the most classical overture ever composed. The matter stands thus:—"Cherubini, in the present state of musical taste, is a bore, and Mendelssohn may be all very well, but Balfe and Wallace suit us much better." Time alone will correct this indifference to the works of the great masters.

A case of Chinese smuggling has lately been exposed, which shows that the Celestials are by no means behind in expertness in this respect. A vessel had arrived from China at San Francisco with a large number of natives on board. A revenue officer was placed on duty to see that no cargo was landed without authority. Among the passengers one round jolly-looking old fellow attracted a good deal of attention by his extreme portliness; and it was observed that his dimensions were inharmonious, and his movements constrained. These facts did not escape the eye of the officer, who approached, and gave him a playful poke in the stomach, which gave back a hollow sound. This made the official open his eyes with the prospect of a discovery; and the old Chinese being compelled to put aside his tunic and apertures, a comfortable tin stomach was discovered, stuffed with opium. Of course stomach and contents were confiscated as contraband.

The immense amount of international traffic would seem to have brought about a meteorological influence as well as commercial, for recently we have had the most positive Liverpool weather in the American metropolis—even to mist and fogs! We can afford to dispense with this importation, as blue skies and bright stars are far more conducive to happiness and health than evening damps and a gloomy horizon. The weather-seers foretell avalanches of snow the coming season, with sleighing and buffalo-robies in abundance. Broadway, with its ten thousand portals yawning a display of winter apparel, exhibits furs and skins in profusion. In the north snow is not a stranger this year; and even in Philadelphia, where the feathery element rarely whitens the *trottoir* until November, there have been a score of coquettish storms, with just enough snow to indicate what may be expected when the season is more advanced. The news from Canada and the Lake Counties, tells of frost and hail-storms; and this weather-link, connected with appearances in this section, endorse the impression that the coming winter will be one of icy severity.

Monday being the first day of the Hebrew year, New York was honoured with a large body of Jews, who assembled from all parts of the Republic, in order to participate in certain forms and ceremonies in the various synagogues of the city. Among other matters, the consecration of a new "Seph'er Torah," or Holy Scroll, was performed. This scroll, when not in use, is deposited within the "Aaron Hakkodish," or Holy Ark. It is composed of the five Books of Moses, written in Hebrew, on one continuous strip of parchment. It is about twenty-seven inches in width, and has attached to its ends two wooden rollers, with handles of ivory, around which it is rolled; and, when shut up, it presents the appearance of two large rolls of vellum, the writing being on the inner side. The scrolls are prevented from unrolling, when not in use, by being inserted into two sockets in the under part of a large Aaronic crown of silver: this crown is shaped somewhat like the dome of a mosque, hollow, and perforated with holes in the cinquefoil form. In the interior of the crown is a large gold bell, and in each cinquefoil perforation are suspended smaller bells of the same metal. The crown is superbly chased and engraved. On the top of the crown are two lions rampant, with bodies of silver, and golden heads and manes, supporting with their paws the Ten Commandments, engraved in Hebrew, on plates of gold. Over the scroll is thrown a "mal bush," or mantle. This wrapper is composed of white satin, bordered with heavy silver fringe. Hanging from the scroll is a "yad" or pointer, with which the reader points to every word as he reads. This instrument is about eight inches in length, composed of silver; at its extremity is a hand of solid gold, on the index finger of which is a signet ring set with a large diamond. The handle is boldly chased, and the salient points are gilt and burnished. Hanging over the "mal-bush" by a heavy gold chain, is a large shield-like plate of silver, on the border of which are elaborately-chased scrolls and foliage; on the front of this plate are two plain pillars of burnished gold, with capitals and pedestals of frosted silver, chased in the Egyptian style; from the fronts of each cap and pedestal project large rubies and emeralds, and on the top of each pillar is a silver dove. Between the pillars, on the centre of the shield, are two lions rampant, with golden heads and silver bodies, supporting two large gold plates, on which are inscribed, in Hebrew, the Ten Commandments. Beneath the Law is a small gold door, on which is inscribed "Roth Hashanah," or "beginning of the year." As each new festival arrives its titles will be substituted therefore. The pillars, lions, law, &c., are surmounted by the "Kether Torah," or crown of the Law; this crown is of gold, and a vast amount of exquisitely elaborate chasing and engraving have been lavished upon it. Its front is studded with large rubies, emeralds, and other precious stones. On the "Guets Hayine," or "Tree of Life," is engraved the name of the donor. The "The Tree of Life" is the roll around which the scroll is wound. The whole affair is certainly a magnificent work of art, and cost an immense amount of skill, labour, and money.

Among late news items from Havannah there is a report that there has been a fresh cargo of 600 negroes landed on the Cuban coast.

SUB-WAY FOR SEWAGE, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY.

THE concentration of the Sewage, Gas and Water Supply of the Metropolis, by means of Subways, so as to avoid the many inconveniences and disadvantages of the present system, has long exercised the ingenuity of inventive persons; but the subject has lately been taken up with better prospects of realisation than hitherto, in consequence of the increased importance attached to the three main provisions which this invention promises to complete.

The last projected plan is illustrated in the accompanying sectional View of a proposed Subway; to contain, first, a large common sewer for the reception of drains from streets or houses, and from minor sewers in lanes and smaller streets; the main, or large sewer, being provided with outflow, or discharge pipes, running into reservoirs or discharge main-pipes; which latter it is intended to sink on the shores of the River Thames, below level of the low water. Thus, the sewage waters, instead of polluting the river water, will run through the main pipes, after leaving the street sewers, and be finally removed (undergoing process of deodorisation for manuring purposes) from large tanks or basins, by means of barges or trucks on night railway trains, to various parts of the country, and thus become of good commercial value.

The Street-Sewer, or Subway, is also to be provided with air-shafts, or flues, carried up at convenient distances for ventilation, and will be lighted with gas. A strong oak floor and joists cover the whole of the sewer-waters, on which two lines of rail or tramway are run for conveyance of materials, pipes, &c.; rubbish from sewer-inverts, or bottoms, being removed on waggons underground, instead of in the streets. No stench can possibly ascend to the streets, through the gratings, as every grating will have a water-trap.

Immediately over the sewer portion, and tramways, will be placed iron girders, or cross bearers (at three yards intervals), bearing on side walls of the subway, and preventing collapse or thrust of house walls towards sewers (now frequently occurring), the iron girders at the same time form shelves or supports for gas and water pipes; which pipes are preserved from corrosion, and all escapes from bad joints of pipes detected and prevented. It is a proved fact, that one-third of all the gas manufactured is wasted, and lost in the ground, from bad pipes and joints; to repair which the companies incur an enormous expense, and tradesmen and the public are subject to great loss and a continual nuisance, by stopping up the streets and thoroughfares. In the Subway service pipes for supply of gas or water to houses, are led through galvanised iron or glass pipe chambers, to the wall faces of houses, so that no street or footway traffic is ever interrupted to lay on supply, or repair pipes, &c. A strong arch of brickwork, built in cement, is to form the crown of the subway, on which a firm bed of concrete will be laid to receive a substantial and permanent pavement; and the under face (or soffit) of arch will be available for fixing telegraph wires, avoiding the present expense of tubes and difficulty of ascertaining and repairing damaged or defective wires. It is intended that inspectors should be constantly on duty in the subway, and that the height and width of the subway may be increased, so as to allow of conveyance of coal and heavy merchandise, inclined or descent approaches being constructed from the streets.

It is confidently asserted that the losses, was e, and expenses incurred in fourteen or fifteen years of the present system, are equal to the first cost of the proposed Subway.

The designs and arrangements of this Subway are by Mr. W. Austin, Holywell-street, Westminster; and have been approved by the Metropolitan and City Sewer Commissioners, and their engineers.

STRANGE STORY.—A son of George Linley, the composer, has had a narrow escape. He had fixed on the *Dalhousie* to take his passage for Sydney, but his mother entertaining a prejudice against that ship, she urged him so fervently to give up his desire of going in her that, at the last moment only, he consented. She visited the *Dalhousie* three times with her son, hoping to overcome her superstitious feelings. On the occasion of her last visit, a gentleman signing papers in the cabin, seeing her hesitation, said, "Madame, this is a first-rate ship; I have £40,000 on board, and rest assured I must think well of the *Dalhousie* before I would trust so much in her." Much more he argued to persuade her; but Mrs. Linley left, and immediately went to the *Samarang*, and there secured a berth for her son.

The Emperor of the French has given a sum of 1000 fr. towards the monument to be erected in Hamburg to the memory of the celebrated composer Weber.

Mr. Henry Chatfield, assistant to the master-shipwright at Woolwich Dockyard, has been appointed master shipwright of Deptford Dockyard, vice Mr. Willcox, who has retired, on account of ill-health on a superannuation allowance of £800 per annum.

PERILOUS SITUATION OF THE STEAM-PACKET "DISPATCH," AT GUERNSEY.

THE Mail steam-packet *Dispatch*, Captain Babot, left the harbour of St. Helier at her usual hour on Monday, the 17th inst., for Guernsey and Southampton, in a heavy gale and high sea. Soon after nine o'clock she was signalled at Fort Regent as in distress; and the following are the particulars of the accident which had befallen her:—

When she arrived off the Corbière her main shaft broke in two places, and two of her eccentric rods also snapped, at once rendering her steam machinery unavailable for further navigation. In this extremity Capt. Babot attempted to make sail to return, but in setting the mainsail the peak halyard-block broke, and when it was replaced the halyard broke. He then let go anchors between the three rocks called the Oaks. H.M. Steam-ship *Dasher*, Com. Le Febvre, on perceiving the distress-signal, had immediately left the harbour to go to her assistance; and when the *Dispatch* saw her approaching within about a mile and a half, she cut her cable, leaving the anchor and about thirty fathom of line, and got under way.

The *Dasher* met her near the Corbière, and, going round her stern, observed that she was drifting to leeward; she then took her in tow with two hawsers. These broke short one after the other, and were again replaced in the same manner. The wind being fair, the *Dasher* relied mainly upon her canvass, working her engines now and then to keep the vessels clear of each other. The *Dasher* encountered some tremendous seas; one of them went high over the bridge, and carried away the stern-boat from the davits, leaving the deck so encumbered with water, as to render it necessary to knock out the ports for its escape. Shortly after twelve o'clock she arrived safely, with her rescued companion in the outer roads of St. Helier, and at twenty minutes to four o'clock, the anxious crowds assembled on the Pier-heads had the delight of seeing the war-steamer passing safely into Victoria Harbour, tugging after her the disabled *Dispatch*. As the *Dasher* passed between the Pier-heads, several hearty cheers greeted her gallant commander and crew, from the assembled throngs on the pier and quay.

We need scarcely state that the alarm among the packet's passengers (among whom was a lady with her nine children—one only six weeks old) when they found her disabled, and at the mercy of wind and tide,



PROPOSED METROPOLITAN SUBWAY FOR SEWAGE, AND GAS AND WATER SUPPLY.

on such a terrible coast, was extreme. Many of them knelt and prayed. Some were landed in the boats of the two steamers, as they lay in the roads; the remainder, on their arrival in the harbour. One of the passengers, a deaf gentleman, was ignorant, at the time of the catastrophe, of what had happened, and imagined they had reached Guernsey.

One of the passengers in the *Dispatch* has since addressed a letter to the papers, complaining of the want of attention of the authorities. He says:—

I was one of the passengers on board the *Dispatch* steam-packet on Monday, the 17th inst., when she so narrowly escaped shipwreck on the Jersey coast; and I think it my duty to suggest that a full investigation into the disaster should be made by the Post-office, or some other competent authority, and a report of it published. Why should there not be an inquiry when upwards of 100 lives were placed in such terrible peril? The first cause of the accident was the breaking of the main intermediate shaft, which carried away the eccentrics. This main shaft appeared to have been rusted on one side, at the fracture, to the extent of nearly half its diameter, and must have sustained great injury long before. Orders were given to hoist the mainsail; but the iron halyard-block broke, and the steamer became perfectly powerless. In this perilous position it was of the utmost importance that immediate intelligence of our danger should be conveyed to St. Helier's, about eight o'clock a distress signal was made on the steamer, and after rather a long delay, a gun was fired and repeated twice. It must have been full an hour before the signal was answered at the signal-station; and I have since learnt that it did not reach St. Helier's till half-past nine, and in the form of "for steamers" (which was unintelligible), instead of "steamer in distress," to which it was afterwards changed. I think I have shown ample reason for an inquiry into the state of the machinery and sailing-tackle of the ship, and into the signal service at Jersey. No one can more admire than I do the gallantry of Captain Lefebvre and the crew of her Majesty's steam-ship *Dasher*, and those who voluntarily accompanied him; and I feel deeply grateful to the Almighty, and, under Him, to those brave men, for the timely succour afforded at such hazard; also, to the brave crew of a Jersey pilot-boat, who courageously came off to render assistance, but met us in tow of the *Dasher*.—P.

The accompanying Illustration—the *Dasher* towing the mail-steamer off La Frette Point—is from a sketch by R. J. Outless, of Jersey.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE MEDWAY.

ON Thursday week a most awful catastrophe occurred at Hadlow, which has hurried to an untimely grave no less than thirty-two human beings—men, women, and children. The circumstances of this terrible calamity are briefly as follow:—"For some little time past, Mr. Cox, an extensive farmer and hop-grower of Hadlow, has had a number of persons, principally from the counties of Surrey and Berks, in his employ picking hops, in addition to the resident labourers. It is customary when the picking has been finished for the day, and the hops measured, to convey the people home to the village in waggons. Accordingly, on Thursday evening week, between six and seven o'clock, a waggon filled with the home dwellers, left the Hadlow hop-grounds, and proceeded towards Tudely, crossing the Upper Great Hartlake-bridge, over the River Medway, in safety. This bridge is very old, and is built principally of wood; it has a descent on either side of about eight feet in forty, with a close boarded fence, between two and three feet in height; and on the fudely side the road curves a little to the left—oak slabs, in a rotten state, supporting it for some little distance. At this spot there is a depth from the road of about eight feet, which is generally dry; but, owing to the recent rains, it was covered with water, and thus the width as well as the depth of the river was considerably increased. The bridge is forty-two feet across, and nine feet three inches wide.

The first waggon-load of hoppers having been safely conveyed to its destination, the second waggon, containing forty, if not more, persons, followed (the unfortunate creatures singing merrily, as usual), at the rate of two to three miles an hour. At the ascent to the bridge, the waggoner desired the hoppers to discontinue singing, as it might frighten the horses, which was immediately complied with. The fore horse had crossed the crown of the bridge, and was descending on the fudely side, when its foot slipped from the pieces of iron placed on the roadway to give a sure footing; the horse gave a sudden plunge, which disconnected it from the waggon, and the shaft horse at the same time leaning against the fence on the off-side, which immediately gave way, and the waggon, with its contents, was precipitated into the river beneath.

The scene that presented itself at this moment is beyond description—men, women, and children all huddled together, in frantic terror, were striving to escape destruction; but their efforts only tended to increase the hopelessness of their position. Assistance was promptly obtained, and by the aid of lanterns, the face of the river was examined; but it was too late; the mass of human beings, with the exception of eight, had sunk to its bottom. For upwards of half an hour after the occurrence cries for help were heard, but the unhappy creatures could not be discovered. One little Irish lad was found about twenty rods down the stream with a piece of fence, which he had clung to in his agony, still fixed in his hand. He was up to his middle in water, and was speedily rescued from his agonising situation. The poor fellow's garments



H.M.S. "DASHER" TOWING THE JERSEY MAIL STEAM-PACKET "DISPATCH" OFF LA FRETTE POINT.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

were torn to shreds by the unfortunate creatures clinging to them for support; and there is no doubt, that, had his clothes consisted of a less fragile material, his life would also have been sacrificed. The waggoner's mate was sitting on the side of the waggon, talking to his little boy, just as the accident happened; and, although he attempted to snatch his child from the waggon, he was unable to do so, owing to the close manner in which it was packed; and he only escaped by throwing himself in the opposite direction. The bailiff's life was saved in a similar manner. During Thursday night and Friday the river was searched in all directions, and six bodies were recovered—five women and one man.

A jury has been assembled; and, after hearing the evidence, agreed to return a verdict of "Accidental death," with a recommendation to the River Medway Company to erect a new bridge.

It is estimated that the weight of the waggon, with its contents, was about two tons. The waggoner says he has passed over the bridge with four tons.

On Sunday, the neighbourhood was visited by thousands of the curious, some of them from remote distances. The dragging for the bodies continued without intermission, and eleven more were recovered; and on Monday another body was discovered. At ten o'clock eight of the bodies, in decent elm coffins, attended by a crowd of mourners, were conveyed in a waggon to Hadlow Church, for interment. The melancholy ceremony attracted a great number of spectators. And in the afternoon the remainder were interred in the same place.

CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH OF ST. PAUL, AT GRANGE, LANCASHIRE.

THIS church has been erected through the devoted and untiring labours of a lady (Miss Clarke), who has, after years of perseverance, succeeded in endowing and completing the building. Taking into consideration that in the whole district of Grange (about three miles from the parish church of Cartmear, 14 miles from Lancaster), there are not more than thirty to forty houses, and those mostly of the poorest class, the result is surprising. However, help came by degrees: one friend subscribed £100, another £50, and the chief of the remainder came in small contributions; the sale of a scriptural enigmas at 1s. each, realized £50; and a friend gave a series of lectures, which brought about the same amount.

The foundation-stone of the Church was laid about twelve months since, by the Earl of Burlington; and the edifice being completed, it was consecrated on Thursday week, the 20th inst., by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, with the usual ceremonies. His Lordship then preached an eloquent sermon, which was responded to by a collection of £53.

The Church was densely crowded in every part. The Earl of Burlington was unfortunately unable to attend. The Bishop expressed his warm approbation of the Church, which was built after the design of Mr. T. D. Barry, architect, Liverpool, whose valuable services were gratuitous.

Among the liberal donations to the Church are the handsome Font, the gift of G. Webster, Esq., Eller How; the Communion-plate, the gift of Miss Taylor and Miss Anna Taylor, of Grange. The covering of the communion-table, fine crimson cloth, with the carpet and other necessary furniture within the rails, together with the furniture of the pulpit, reading-desk, and vestry, are the gift of Mrs. Richard Wright, of Grange. The linen for the communion-table is the gift of Miss Whewell, sister to the Rev. the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. The west window was presented by Mrs. Johnson, wife of T. Johnson, Esq., Spalding, Lincolnshire, and daughter



THE UPPER GREAT HARTLAKE BRIDGE OVER THE MEDWAY, HADLOW, THE SCENE OF THE LATE ACCIDENT.



NEW CHURCH, AT GRANGE.

of Gray Rigge, Esq., Wood Broughton. The east window, supplied by Wailes, of Newcastle, and consisting of three lights, with a figure of Christ in the centre, is the gift of Oswald P. Sergeant, E. W. Sergeant, and Alice Emma Sergeant, children of the Rev. Canon Sergeant. The bell and the vane were given by W. Wareing, Esq., and his brother, of Haworth Hall, near Rotherham. The books were kindly presented by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and the limestone, of which the Church is mainly built, is the liberal contribution of Edward Turner, Esq., Grange.

The Church is of the Geometric Decorated character, and consists of a nave, chancel, and vestry. At the south-west angle is an organ chamber, with porch adjoining, and a turret and spire, of simple yet unique design (corbelled from the south-west angle) form an effective feature in the general grouping of the building. The walls are built of the stone of the neighbourhood, lined with brick, and having a cavity to prevent the penetration of wet, to which such exposed situations are frequently liable. The dressings, window-tracery, &c., are of Bath stone, and contrast well with the grey wall stone. The east window is of three, and the west of four lights, of original design (as are all the other windows) and filled in with geometric tracery. The pulpit, desk, and font are of simple but suitable character. The seats are open, with plain chamfered elbows, and afford accommodation for 206 worshippers. The roof consists of coupled timbers, two feet apart, boarded on the outside, and being open to the apex gives a good interlacing effect to the cross timbers and foot pieces. The whole of the woodwork is stained dark oak and varnished.



SCENE FROM THE NEW DRAMA OF "PLOT AND PASSION," AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

"PLOT AND PASSION."

THIS fine drama continues its successful career at the OLYMPIC Theatre. The composition is highly creditable to the talents of both Mr. Tom Taylor and Mr. Lang, its joint authors. Its production at the opening of the new management is a fortunate occurrence for Mr. Wigan. It has given, from the commencement, his theatre a character for a class of piece too elegant for the Adelphi—repudiated at the Princess', and not suitable for the Haymarket. The prose-drama, sincerely and earnestly written, unincumbered with a low-comedy under-plot, and dealing with an intellectual class of subjects—this is the species of production which the circumstances now distinguishing this establishment indicate as appropriate to the stage and to the actors. To this triumphant result the undeniable genius of Mr. Robson has, no doubt, largely contributed. His acting is *sui generis*, and must command the admiration of the judicious.

Our Artist has selected in the accompanying illustration, the last scene, where *Maximilian Desmourets* (such is the name of *Fouché's* scoundrel secretary) reveals, in the malice of his miserable and passion-tormented heart, the fatal secret to the Creole, *Henri de Neuville*, that *Madame de Fontanges* is one of the Duke of Otranto's syrens, whose fatal charms had seduced him into the toils of the Minister of Police. This revelation the Minister himself confirms, and enjoys the triumph, until the officer from the Emperor enters and pronounces his own dismissal. The illustration, therefore, includes the portraits of the principal actors—Mr. Robson, Mr. Wigan, Mr. Emery, and Mrs. Stirling. The mention of these names in combination is sufficient to show, how

well the characters of the piece are supported; and, apart from its intrinsic merits, goes far to account for the remarkable success of the drama. It will, unquestionably, have a long run.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

WINTER fashions now reign paramount; not that the season is very much advanced; but the weather would lead one almost to suppose it mid-winter. Again, everything must be ready by the return of persons of fashion from the country; so that there be nothing to do but make a

back. The sleeve is arranged so as not to interfere with the shape of the cloak. It is trimmed with a *ruche* of satin ribbon all round. A second row is placed at such a distance from the first as to turn round the edge of the sleeve; and two large knots of the same ribbon, put one upon each side of the chest or bosom, complete a garment simple but tasteful, and suitable for morning visits for town. Mantles and pelisses have hitherto been lined with silk (*"piqué,"* or stitched), and of the same colour as the outer material of the mantle; for which it is proposed to substitute linings of plush, of varied and lively colours—as cherry-colour, red-currant, or blue, for an outside of black. Mantles of watered silk of the ancient style (*moire antique*) are also spoken of; but we doubt the success of this novelty. This new mantle is of the same shape as the velvet ones: the trimmings alone vary, being generally of wide velvet ribbons placed flat, and of velvet galoons, forming either quadrilles or a design of running leaves. The mantles are also trimmed with rich lace round the bottom, and with bows of ribbon placed on each side—the sleeves being hidden in the folds of the trimming of lace.

For the drawing-room the scarf-mantle is much in request, and is embroidered or trimmed as hitherto. Black predominates for dresses; and black taffetas is most generally worn, with three or five volants edged with velvet; or with a wide, black, watered silk ribbon. We have seen a dress of black taffetas, with a plain petticoat, trimmed from the knee downwards with a black velvet ribbon, and placed, from top to bottom, in a manner exactly the reverse of what has lately been customary. The sleeves are worn very much à *Creves*; and bodies of silk and velvet; with petticoats of various colours and stuffs, are much worn.



CAPS AND CAZENOU, SLEEVES AND BRACELETS.

choice. We, therefore, take advantage of the preparations in progress, but without being able to decide what will eventually become most fashionable; the arbiters being still in the country, and not likely to return before the end of December.

Great attention is bestowed upon mantles, or cloaks. First, they will be of velvet, as well as of satin and watered silk, of ancient style; but velvet will be preferred. With regard to shapes, small pelisses are mounted on a piece cut somewhat pointedly, which exists in reality only in the back. The front remains plain, like the paletots, from the arm down to the bottom. Only three large plaits, or folds, are placed on the



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VICTORIA BANK, MELBOURNE.—EXHIBITION OF MAMMOTH NUGGETS OF GOLD.

MAMMOTH NUGGETS OF AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with a Sketch of the Interior of the Bank of Victoria, representing a scene which caused great excitement in Melbourne—the exhibition of Two Monster Nuggets of Gold; and the following extract from our Correspondent's letter explains their history:—

These Mammoth Nuggets were found in the Canadian gully at the Ballarat diggings, lying together in the same matrix; when a question arising among the finders of this costly treasure, the law was appealed to to settle the dispute; during which period these magnificent specimens were in the custody of the Supreme Court. The proprietors—two in number—had been, along with another, many weeks at work without any fortunate result attending their labours; and the third, disgusted with their ill fortune, had left the party, and gone down to the town of Geelong to resume work at his trade of a cabinet-maker: hence arose the dispute—the absentee wishing to share, as was originally agreed, in their good fortune. They are by far the most beautiful specimens that have yet been found, being almost solid masses of ore, beautifully intersected with veins of white quartz. They have been on view in the Bank of Victoria, in Melbourne, and have created a great sensation.

The Nuggets were consigned to Messrs. G. and A. Herring and Co., were brought to England by the *Eagle*, which arrived at Liverpool, on Saturday last, and they are now deposited in the Bank of England.

One of the Nuggets measures 1 ft. 8 in. in length, by 8½ in. broad in its widest part, and 5 in. in thickness; the other is 12 in. in length by 6 in. in width, and is 6½ in. thick. Their respective weights are 1117 ounces 11 pennyweights, and 1011 ounces 15 pennyweights; and their estimated value is above £3500.

In appearance these Nuggets are very beautiful, especially the smaller one: the gold being extremely pure, and fine in quality, veining the quartz in most elegant forms; and though there appears a great amount of quartz, we believe there is not so much as is usually found, and not nearly so much as in the large nugget lately exhibited at the Great Globe in Leicester-square. At Melbourne they were considered the most gorgeous specimens of the kind ever seen, and well deserved their reputation.

MELBOURNE.

EVERY record of the progress of Melbourne, the capital of the great gold-producing country of Victoria, is of especial interest. The accompanying illustration represents a row of newly-erected buildings in one

of the principal streets of the rising city. The most prominent building has been erected—a new Colonial Bank, the shares in which will, probably, at no distant day, figure conspicuously in our Stock Exchange reports. Nearly the whole of the buildings represented are the property of Dr. Black, lately arrived in England from Australia; and who, after a long and industrious colonial career, finds himself in the possession of a very handsome income from a property which he had the spirit to erect before the gold discovery; and which, since that time, has increased in value so greatly as to enable him to hold a high position among our Australian millionaires. He is of the medical profession, and one of the oldest Colonists of the fortunate dependency of Victoria, long known as Port Phillip.

Amongst the buildings represented, and next adjoining the above property, are the new offices of the *Argus* newspaper—the daily circulation of which, in January last, was 10,500. The *Argus* has only been in existence as a daily paper for about three years; its politics are ultra-Liberal, and it freely advocates the immediate independence of the Australian Colonies, under the conviction that the neglect of the Mother Country, and the ruinous transportation system, are productive of far greater evils than could possibly arise from any other cause likely to affect the colonial interests.

THE LAWSON OBSERVATORY.—The Committee appointed to carry out this desirable object have, during the past week, been making renewed exertions by applying to the nobility, gentry, and various scientific societies for assistance. The Central Committee have generally doubled their former subscriptions; but all their exertions leave

them £1750 short of the sum stipulated by Mr. Lawson and the Government to be raised.

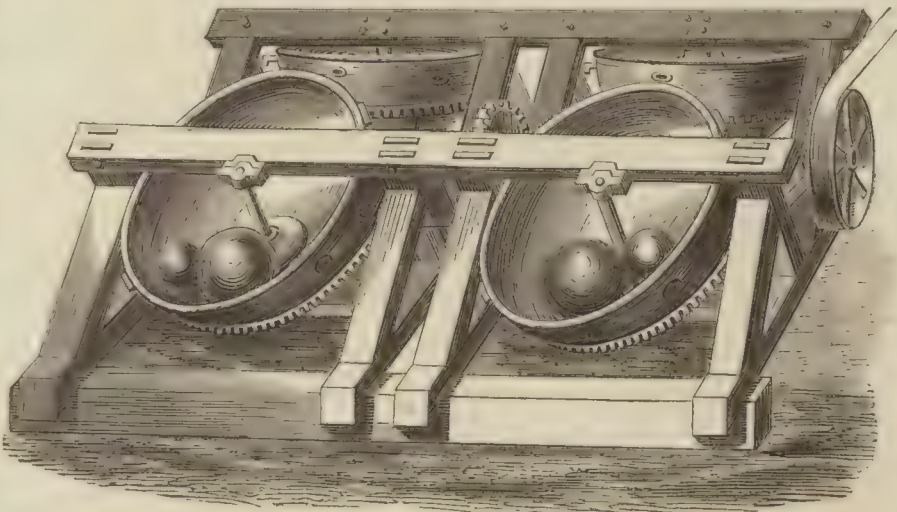
PROMOTION BY MERIT IN THE POLICE.—The following order has been issued by the Police Commissioners, with the approbation of the Secretary of State:—"Whereas it has happened in several instances that officers in the Metropolitan Police service have attempted to obtain promotion by means of application from private friends; and whereas such practices are injurious to the good order and discipline of the service, notice is hereby given that all officers and constables in the Metropolitan Police service are to understand that their prospects of promotion must depend on the report which their superiors may make as to their qualifications, and as to their conduct in the performance of their duties. Merit, and not favour, will thus be the ground of advancement; and any one in the Metropolitan Police force who may attempt to bring interest to bear for the purpose of influencing the Commissioners to recommend them to the Secretary of State for promotion, or who shall apply to the Secretary of State for promotion, will be considered as having disqualified himself for the promotion which he may thus have sought to obtain.—RICHARD MAYNE.—September 16, 1853."

BERDAN'S GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING MACHINE.

A LARGE number of gentlemen were present, on Tuesday, at the Windsor Iron Works, City-road, to witness the operation of Berdan's newly-invented machine for pulverising, washing, and amalgamating gold and other ores. It cannot be denied that the construction of the machine is peculiarly simple, as will be seen by the following official explanation:—It consists of a cast-iron basin, 7 feet in diameter, revolving upon an inclined axis or shaft. In this basin are placed two cast-iron balls, the larger one 34 inches in diameter, and weighing two and a half tons; the smaller one 24 inches in diameter, and weighing one ton. Under the basin, and attached to and revolving with it, is a furnace, of conical form. The whole, being hung in a strong framework of timber, receives motion from hand, horse, or steam power, by means of simple cog-gearing.

The operation is as follows:—Fire is made in the furnace beneath the basin; quicksilver is placed in the basin, and the auriferous ore thrown in, in lumps of considerable size. The apparatus is then set in motion; the balls, by their gravity, revolving in a direction opposite to that of the basin. The two balls, moving in contact with each other, and with the inclined bottom of the basin, receive a spiral as well as a rotary motion—a combination which is found to possess the greatest efficiency in the pulverisation of the ore. The ore is brought under the balls, and instantly crushed to an impalpable powder. The crushing is effected, of course, at the point of contact between the large ball and basin, and below the surface of the mercury. Thus, the moment the gold is disengaged, it comes in contact with pure and heated mercury, which seizes upon it, and secures every particle. The refuse powder rises to the surface of the quicksilver, whence it is carried off, in the form of a thin paste, by a small stream of water, which runs in at the upper side of the basin, and escapes through suitable openings, just below its rim, into a trough placed for the purpose. The tailings may thus be preserved for analysis if desired.

The novel features of the machine are both mechanical and chemical.



BERDAN'S GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING MACHINE.

The arrangement of an inclined revolving basin in connection with balls of corresponding size and weight, produces a rolling and grinding motion never heretofore attained, and as efficient as it is new. The chemical novelty consists in the heating of the mercury, which greatly increases its affinity for the gold. The result of the combination of these operations is, that every particle of gold is secured. The machine, one portion of which was employed in reducing ores from the Cwmshiesian mines in Merionethshire, and the other ores from the Poltimore mines,



NEWLY-BUILT STREET IN MELBOURNE.

appeared to do its work most effectually, and, apparently, to the satisfaction of all who witnessed the operation.

The trial took place in the presence of some 130 invited guests, among whom were the American Minister, Colonel Lawrence, the Secretary, and other members of the Legation; Mr. Cotton, Mr. Matthew Marshall, the cashier, the assayer, and the engineer of the Bank of England; Mr. George Peabody, Mr. Sturges, Professor Ansted, Professor Morris, Dr. Price, Mr. George Windsor Earl, Dr. Latham, Judge Upham, General Haug, General Thomas, General Webb, Mr. John Calvert, Messrs. Johnson and Mathey, Mr. John Mitchell, F.C.S., Sir Charles Kirkpatrick, Bart., Mr. Dilke, Mr. Wentworth Dilke, Mr. Forrest, and Mr. Davenport, from the Society of Arts; Mr. Alderman Carter, Mr. Barwise, and Messrs. Sarl. The ores tried were of two kinds—one, the red gossan, from the mines of the Poltmore Company, Devonshire; and the other the ore of the Cwmbeislan Mines, situated in the county of Merioneth, North Wales. There were 444 lbs. of the Poltmore ore, and 320 lbs. of the Welsh ore. The time occupied in crushing the ore was eighteen minutes. Two machines were used—one for the Devonshire, and the other for the Welsh ore.

About half an hour was consumed in washing out the basins after the completion of the experiment, when the amalgam was drawn out and strained, and the result ascertained. The result as regards the Poltmore is given as follows:—On the previous Saturday, 400 lbs. of gossan yielded by amalgamation 5 dwts. 5½ grs. The experiment on Tuesday gave 440 lbs., which yielded 5 dwts. 11 grs. With the Welsh ore the result of Tuesday's experience was as follows:—Quantity of ore run through the machine, 320 lbs.; quantity of gold obtained, 5 dwts. 18 grs. This experiment was conducted entirely under the direction of the assayer of the Welsh company. The result of last Thursday's experiment was as follows:—1. That 362 lb. of ore, taken from various parts of the East Mine (Cwmbeislan), yielded by amalgamation 154 grains of pure gold, or after the rate of 2 ozs. 12 grains to the ton of ore. 2. That 98 lb. of ore from the West Mine (Cwmbeislan) yielded by amalgamation 66 grains of fine gold, or after the rate of 3 oz. 16 dwts. to the ton of ore. 3. That the gold on assay was found perfectly pure. 4. That the residuum or "tailings," on careful assay, contained no trace of gold.

It was stated, during the morning, that a machine consisting of four basins in one frame, will pulverise, wash, and amalgamate about 40 tons of ore, of average hardness, in ten hours, with 12-horse power—being nearly one-third more work, in crushing alone, than has ever been done by any other machine.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, OCT. 27.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
Oct. 21	29.840	58.3	39.8	50.1	+ 1.3	90	S.W.	0.10
" 22	29.824	64.5	52.9	57.6	+ 8.9	84	S.S.W.	0.01
" 23	29.975	64.9	44.0	55.5	+ 10.1	88	S.W.	0.00
" 24	30.022	64.6	46.9	55.2	+ 7.0	88	S.S.E.	0.00
" 25	29.773	63.9	47.4	55.6	+ 7.7	89	S.E. & S.W.	0.00
" 26	29.681	68.9	45.2	56.5	+ 8.8	88	S.	0.14
" 27	29.628	63.6	51.9	57.1	+ 9.9	93	S.	0.05

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average.

The reading of the Barometer has varied but little during the week, the highest reading being 30.10 inches during the afternoon of the 23rd, and the lowest 29.65 inches during the afternoon of the 27th. The mean for the week was 29.810 inches.

The mean daily Temperatures during the week have been much above their averages: that of the 22nd is the highest mean temperature recorded on that day since the year 1829, when it was 60° 2'; that of the 23rd, the highest since 1826, when it was 58° 7'; and those of the 26th and 27th are the highest mean daily temperatures recorded on those days for the last 40 years.

The mean Temperature of the week was 55° 8'; being 7° 7' above the average of 38 years.

The range of Temperature during the week was 29°; being the difference between the lowest reading, on the 21st; and the highest, on the 26th.

The mean daily range of Temperature during the week was 15° 8'. The greatest was 23° 2', on the 25th; and the smallest, 11°, on the 23rd.

Light fell to the depth of three-tenths of an inch during the week.

Lightning was seen and thunder heard frequently during the evening of the 27th.

The Weather during the week has been dull and close, with remarkably high temperature; and the sky has been mostly overcast.

Lewisham, 28th October, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending October 22, there were registered within the metropolitan districts the births of 1463 children. Of these 743 were boys, and 720 were girls; exceeding the average of the same week in the preceding eight years, by 23 boys, and 40 girls. A thousand and fifty-four deaths were registered within the same period. In the ten corresponding weeks of the previous ten years the average number was 958, which increased in proportion to the increase of population, becomes 1654, being identical with the actual number of deaths, and showing that the mortality in London is still only in its average state. Of the deaths, 536 were males, and 518 were females; the average in the same weeks of the preceding ten years was 463 males, and 475 females. At ages less than 16, there were 531 deaths; between 16 and 60 there were 332; and at 60 and upwards, 187 deaths, distributed over London as follows:—In the west districts, out of a population, in the year 1851, of 376,427, there were 142 deaths, and the cause of 2 of these was cholera; in the north districts, out of a population of 490,396, there were 197 deaths, and 5 of these were cholera; in the centre district, out of a population of 393,256, there were 151 deaths, and 3 were attributed to cholera; in the east districts, in a population of 485,522, there were 263 deaths, and the cause of 24 was cholera; and in those on the south side of the Thames, out of a population of 616,635, there were 301 deaths, and 49 of these were caused by cholera. To zymotic diseases 306 deaths are attributed (their average is 256); of these small-pox carried off 3; measles, 14; scarletina, 46; hooping-cough, 38; diarrhoea, 45 (whose average is 30); cholera, no less than 85. In the corresponding week of the previous ten years the deaths caused by this disease were as follows:—In 1843, none; in 1844, 1; in 1845, none; in 1846, 2; in 1847, none; in 1848, 34; in 1849, 25; in 1850, 34; in 1851, 1; and in 1852, 2. Typhus carried off 47. To dropsy, &c., 44 (their average is 45). To tubercular diseases 153 (their average is 163). To diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses, 110 (their average is 107). To those of the lungs, &c., 165 (their average is 139). To those of the stomach, 68 (their average is 66). To premature birth, 28; to apoplexy, 39; to age, 30; to drowning, 8; and to fractures, 8. It will be seen with regret that the deaths from cholera, which had declined in the two previous weeks from 66 to 45, rose again last week to 83. Forty males and 43 females perished by this disease. The districts on the south side of the river still assert their fatal pre-eminence, 49 out of the whole number of cases having occurred there: Rotherhithe, Battersea, St. Saviour, St. George, are the parts of that division which suffered most. The public have been frequently cautioned against indulgence in spirituous liquors at periods of epidemic cholera. The readers of the Registrar's notes, published from week to week, will find too many instances in which this advice has been neglected. A person drinks to excess, in a few hours he is suffering from an attack of diarrhoea, and the disease runs through its several stages to a fatal termination. When cholera is at the door temperance in the use of intoxicating liquors, and an almost total abstinence from gin and other spirits, becomes extremely necessary for the preservation of life. It is admitted that diarrhoea generally precedes cholera; that there are few, if any, exceptions to the rule. But it is of importance both to establish the rule, and show its extent, by a mass of observations accurately recorded. It is therefore desirable that medical informants should inquire specially in all cases whether the attack of cholera commences by diarrhoea, and state the interval of time in hours and days between the appearance of diarrhoea and the supervention of spasms, or of the other characteristic symptoms of cholera.

NEW WELLINGTON DOCKS.—A company has been announced for the construction of spacious docks on the Surrey side of the Thames, close to the Spa-road station of the Greenwich Railway. The capital is to be £1,000,000, in £25 shares, and the area contemplated consists of one hundred and thirty acres, of which sixty will be water. They are to be called the Wellington Docks, and are to be capable of admitting the largest steamers.

NEW WING TO SOMERSET HOUSE.—The front of the new wing at the west end of Somerset House is now completed exteriorly. The front which faces the river, and the side which is in Lancaster-place, are in keeping with the river front of the main building. The Lancaster-place front is surmounted by six urns, and the national shield supported by two youthful Neptunes holding tridents. On each side of the windows of the second floor female figures are cut, and a balcony is supported by four round and two half-square pillars. The wing lies back several feet from the river front of the main building, and, viewed from the river or Waterloo-bridge, gives an appearance of completeness to the whole building.

THE CITY CORPORATION COMMISSION.—It was generally supposed that the commission would sit at Guildhall; but at eleven o'clock, on Thursday morning, the Commissioners—the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, Sir John Pattison, and G. C. Lewis, Esq., attended at Lord Aberdeen's office in Downing-street. None of the City magistrates, however, were in attendance, and the representatives of the public press were not admitted. We are, therefore, unable to give a report of what took place. The Commissioners were engaged in consultation up to two o'clock, and they are to sit again on Tuesday next, at twelve; and, it is said, that they will sit every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, for some weeks to come. At these meetings reporters will be admitted, except when the Commissioners are engaged in private consultation.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—*Pimlico*: A meeting of the inhabitants of Pimlico and Westminster was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Lecture-hall of the Athenaeum Literary Institution; Mr. Shrimpton in the chair. Mr. Town moved the first resolution, namely, "That this meeting is of opinion that the conduct of the Czar Nicholas, his ambassadors, and armies, is opposed to common justice, international law, and universal right." Mr. Round, the secretary of the Westminster Athenaeum, seconded the resolution. He said, admitting in these "piping times" of peace war should be avoided, if possible, yet a course so timid as that adopted by the British Government in reference to the Eastern question was not calculated to promote the interests and maintain the reputation of this country (Hear, hear). Russia should have been stopped in its audacious course, and then it would have appeared that a few days' war would have been better than months of semi-hostility and effeminate indecision (Cheers). Other resolutions in a similar strain followed, amid some interruptions from dissentient parties.—*Tower Hamlets*: A meeting of the inhabitants of the Tower Hamlets was held on Wednesday, "to give expression to opinion on the Eastern question." Captain Mayne Reed took the chair, and made a speech attacking Lord Palmerston for "not aiding to release Kossuth from Kutayah;" censuring Mr. Cobden for his peace theories; and referring hotly to "Hungarian independence." A letter from Mr. Charles Salisbury Butler, M.P., respectfully intimated his inability to attend. Mr. Duncombe excused himself by pleading a previous engagement; and Lord Dudley Stuart wrote to the same effect, also advising that the enthusiasm of meeting on the Eastern question should not be directed to other objects. Mr. W. Newton spoke, condemning secret diplomacy. Mr. Urquhart followed. He attacked the Government for not assisting Turkey, and then said that Turkey did not need assistance. A resolution censuring the Ministry for want of energy in supporting the Porte was then passed; but one gentleman in the meeting having attributed all the proceedings of Russia to the conduct of the English Government, that opinion was put into another resolution, and formally carried. There seemed no division of opinion among the parties present, and at an early hour the assembly separated.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed eleven o'clock on Wednesday next, at his Lordship's residence, for the reception of the Lord Mayor and the other authorities of the city of London, on which occasion the Lord Chancellor will signify her Majesty's approval of the Lord Mayor elect. The Lord Chancellor will also, on the same day, at twelve o'clock, receive the Judges, Queen's Counsel, &c.; it being the first day of Michaelmas Term.

FINSBURY SCHOOL OF ART.—A numerous meeting of the patrons and scholars of this institution was held last Saturday to witness the distribution of prizes. The chairman (Mr. Warren De la Rue), in opening the proceedings, congratulated the pupils and their friends upon the manifest improvement and rapid advancement observable in the various departments of science and art to which the competitors had applied themselves. Other addresses were made, and the chairman then awarded the prizes. The first consisted of an elegantly-fitted-up box of colours; the second prizes (the merits of the two competitors being equal) were an electro-plated pen-box, of beautiful design and workmanship, by Mr. Elkington, of the City-road; and an inkstand of same style and material, from the same establishment. The fourth prize was Barnard's "Treatise on Trees and Foregrounds." These were received amidst loud applause. Twelve certificates were also awarded as marks of approbation of assiduity and progress.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The sixth anniversary of this society was held on Tuesday evening at the London Tavern; Mr. Peter Rolt, M.P., in the chair. The cloth having been removed, the chairman rose to propose the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Builders' Benevolent Institution." He would not trouble them with details further than to state that there were at the present time only 22 recipients of their bounty. That was a small number, considering their institution had been established six years, and he therefore called upon them to support the directors in their endeavours to increase that number. The secretary then read the list of subscriptions, amounting in the aggregate to £500, including a donation of £50 from the chairman, £10 10s. from Mr. Cubitt, M.P.; £10 10s. from Mr. Gurney, &c.]

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—This institution had a soiree on Tuesday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, attended by two or three hundred persons. The Rev. Dr. Morison presided and delivered the annual address. "Their proceedings," he said, "had been conducted in freedom and harmony." The Rev. Wm. Chalmers also spoke:—"Though they had not accomplished much visibly, he had great faith in unseen influence; and there was an under-current set in motion which might effect results they did not at present anticipate." Prayers and hymns were repeated at intervals. A second assembly was held in the same place on Wednesday, at ten o'clock, and was very numerous attended.

FREE-TRADE FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—A public meeting of the shareholders of this society, was held on Wednesday, at the Whitlington Club, to ballot for priority of members. Mr. Wyld, late M.P. for Bodmin, who presided, entered at some length into the advantages derived from freehold land societies in general; he observed that in the short time which had intervened since the establishment of the Free-trade Society, the subscriptions amounted to £40,000. Two estates had been purchased—one at Anerley, close to the Crystal Palace, and the other at Camberwell; each of which would be divided into lots of a quarter of an acre. The number of members entitled to priority having been declared, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

PROPOSED LONDON DRAINAGE.—At a meeting of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers, Mr. Bazalgette presented two reports detailing plans of drainage on a grand scale; and they were adopted by the Commissioners. Mr. Bazalgette proposes to make a great intercepting sewer-works on the north side of the Thames, from Kilburn to the river Lea, diverting "the whole sewage and flood-waters of fourteen square miles of the upper districts from the low districts and the river Thames," and doing away with Hackney-brook, at a cost of £271,290. He also proposes to construct two sewers on the south side; one at a high level, from Clapham-common to Deptford; the other at a low level, from the Falconbrook, Battersea, to Deptford, at a cost of £637,000. The plans have received the entire concurrence of Sir William Cubitt and Mr. Robert Stephenson.

FACILITY FOR PASSENGERS.—Passengers from Paris can now have their luggage registered in that city and brought direct to the London-bridge terminus without examination. The Customs' officers attend on the arrival of the mail train at the examination-room, which has been erected by the South-Eastern Railway Company, at the London-bridge terminus.

MODEL HOUSES FOR THE POORER CLASSES.—At an interview which Mr. Hall and Dr. Milroy recently had with the Board of Guardians of Camberwell, attention was called to the wretched state of many of the dwellings of the poor. One of the guardians present expressed his regret that parishes have not the power to erect model lodging-houses. Dr. Milroy observed that the members of the board did not appear to be aware that parochial authorities have, under certain regulations, the power to erect well-ordered lodging and dwelling-houses for the labouring-classes. By Lord Shaftesbury's Act of 1851, intitled, "An Act for Encouraging the Establishment of Lodging-houses for the Labouring Classes," local boards of health, and other local authorities, are enabled to borrow money for the establishment of such houses, with the approval of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, and also with the approval of the General Board of Health.

THE FLEET DITCH AND ITS NUISANCES.—The guardians of the Holborn Union having visited the various localities of the union, have reported that they found the Fleet Ditch, in several places, a filthy open sewer, and highly injurious to the health of the neighbourhood. At the back of St. Peter's Church, Saffron-hill, in particular, it was found to be open for the length of about 100 yards, surrounded by a low paling; and on the margin of the ditch was accumulated all description of offal, and the effluvia arising therefrom was nauseating in the extreme. The guardians have made representations on the subject to the Commissioners of Sewers, requesting that the ditch may be covered till properly arched over, and the Commissioners have directed their district engineer to make an immediate inspection of the locality.

THREE SHOCKING ACCIDENTS.—On Monday information was received from St. George's Hospital of the deaths of three persons, which took place under the subjoined circumstances:—On Saturday morning last a man named James Martin, went into a stable at Brook-green, Hammersmith, and he was found shortly after lying on the ground of the stable, near a horse, shockingly bruised and quite insensible. On being taken to the hospital, he was found to be quite dead.—A few days before a groom, named Alfred Sargent, was exercising a spirited horse in Hyde-park, when the animal threw him, and trampled upon his body, whereby he received such injuries that he expired in the hospital at ten o'clock the same night.—The third case was that of a child named John Clark-on, aged seventeen months. The parents resided at 3, Green-street, Chelsea; and on Saturday the poor child, in trying to walk round the table, upset a basin of boiling broth, the contents of which poured over the child's body. He was taken to the hospital, where he gradually sank, and expired at six on Monday morning from the injuries received.

WEDNESDAY CONCERTS AT EXETER-HALL.

The old "London Wednesday Concerts," so long carried on at Exeter-Hall, have been revived; or, rather a new series, under the same title, and of a similar description, but set on foot by different parties, has been commenced at the same place. The first was given on Wednesday evening last; and it is announced that they are to be repeated weekly, during the whole of the musical season. The preliminary arrangements appear to have been judicious and liberal. The able assistance of Mr. Benedict has been obtained in the capacity of conductor; the instrumental orchestra, above seventy strong, is composed of performers of established character; there is a chorus of respectable strength and quality; and the name of almost every distinguished singer or solo-player now in London, or expected in London during the season, is announced as engaged, or to be engaged. The concerts, it appears, will be of a very varied description; for the directors intimate their intention of producing the best works of the most distinguished composers, in conjunction with national songs and ballads, and other things of a more familiar and popular description.

The concert of Wednesday was, on the whole, a favourable specimen of what the public may expect; though we question the propriety of reviving the ephemeral and forgotten production which occupied the whole first part of the performance—Felicien David's "odesymphony," called "The Desert;" an attempt, by means of vocal and instrumental music, interpreted by poetical recitations, to describe the march of a caravan and the surrounding scenery. This piece made some sensation when first produced in Paris about ten years ago. It was, consequently, performed at Her Majesty's Theatre, and afterwards at one of Jullien's Promenade Concerts; but it made little impression on the English public, and was coldly received. Since then it has been almost entirely forgotten both in France and here. Its reception on Wednesday evening was again very cold; and as this attempted revival will not prevent its again lapsing into oblivion, it is unnecessary to say more respecting it than that the utmost care was bestowed upon its performance.

The second part of the concert was miscellaneous; and it was, almost without exception, admirable both in respect to selection and execution. Weber's splendid overture to Oberon, played with great fire, showed the strength and efficiency of the band. The highly-gifted young pianist, Miss Arabella Goddard, performed Mendelssohn's "Rondo-Brillante" in B minor, with a brilliancy of execution mingled with grace and delicacy, which could not have been excelled by any performer of the day. The only other instrumental piece (except the overture to "Figaro," which served as a finale) was a solo on the trombone by Signor Cioffi—a fine player; but it is a perversion of the powers of his instrument to play solos upon it.

The vocal portion of this selection was exceedingly interesting. Mr. Lindsay Sloper's beautiful scena, "Joan of Arc in Prison," was most expressively sung by Miss Dolby. Miss Rebecca Isaacs gave Edward Loder's pretty song, "There's a path by the river," with captivating grace and archness. Mdle. Norie, a debutante in this country, made a favourable impression (notwithstanding her excessive nervousness) by her manner of singing an aria from the "Lombardi" of Verdi. Bishop's famous glee and chorus, "The chough and crow to roost are gone," from his opera of "Guy Mannering," was sung with great effect—the solo parts being taken by Mdle. Stabbach, Miss Dolby, and Mr. Lawler; and Macfarren's madrigal, "Maidens, would ye 'scape undoing" (one of the finest modern specimens of this class of composition) was nicely sung by forty male and female voices.

There were several other pieces; but these were the principal features of an interesting and successful concert.

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE.—A musical entertainment of various attractions has been produced at this pretty little theatre. First, we have the Hungarian band, ably conducted by Kalozdy; next, the Distin brothers, and their silver sax-horns, with the Misses Bougham and Miss Josephine Braun as vocalists. Herr Toyhnrajrr produces delicate music out of an apparently insignificant instrument, called zither Hongrois; and another solo player, a M. de Valaderes, announced as an East Indian violinist, performs a fantasia: so that the performances are of a very cosmopolitan character, alike recommended by novelty and excellence.

ITALIAN OPERA IN PARIS.—Colonel Ragani has at length been officially appointed director of the Italian Opera by the Minister of State—by which it is to be understood that the conditions, pecuniary and artistic, required by the Government, have been fulfilled. The following is the list of performers for the season:—*Tenori*: MM. Mario, Maccaferri, Perez. *Bassi*: MM. Tamburini, Rossi, Ferrari, Florenza, Guglielmi. *Soprani*: Mdmes. Frezzolini, Walter, Albini, Cambardi, Grimaldi, Martini. *Contralti*: Mdmes. Albini, de Luigi, H. Grisi. In addition to the above, treaties are on the tapis with four other vocalists, from whom answers have not yet been received. Among these, we understand, is Mdle. Sofia Cruvelli, whose absence would be a loss almost irreparable. Among the novelties announced for the season is the opera of "Gli Arabi nelle Gallie," one of Pacini's most successful productions; the maestro will superintend and direct the rehearsals. The opening of the theatre is to take place on the 15th of November.—*Galignani*.

EMIGRATION.—MRS. CHISHOLM.—Mrs. Chisholm has decided that Southampton shall be the port from which her emigrant operations will in future be carried on. She intends to sail her two splendid ships, *Caroline Chisholm* and *Robert Loue*, of 2,500 tons burden, and each combining the advantages of an auxiliary screw-propeller, from this port. In the former vessel it is Mrs. Chisholm's intention to depart for Australia, when she will be accompanied by several hundred emigrants, principally unmarried females of the middle classes of life, and 100 Jewesses. There will also be on board a clergyman of the Church of England, a Dissenting minister, and a Catholic priest, and no doubt many representatives belonging to other denominations. It is expected that the *Caroline Chisholm* will leave towards the end of the year.

THE WESTERN FISHERIES.—A vast number of pilchards still continue to be caught on the various parts of the coast of Devon and Cornwall. On the whole, however, the catches have not recently been so large, as was the case earlier in the season. They chiefly frequent the shores of Cornwall. During the past week upwards of 5000 hogsheds have been saved by one firm; but although the seines were taken up without much damage, the destruction of fish was enormous. Other boats have taken 550 hogsheds, 1550, and 3500 hogsheds respectively. Several thousand herrings have also been taken, and sold at 1s. per hundred of six score. While five men were engaged in drawing a net to catch mullet, off the Lizard, John Wills, lately a publican in St. Ives, was swept off and drowned.

"SIR RICHARD SMYTH."—This notorious individual has written a letter from Gloucester gaol to the county chairman (which was read before the magistrates, stating that he had been treated by the chaplain and visiting magistrates with undue severity, and placed under a diabolical system of espionage, inasmuch that his health was interfered with, and justice might probably be defeated, and requesting that the family Bible and other things taken from him at the trial should be delivered to him. He styles himself in the letter "Sir Richard Smyth." The letter failed to make the impression expected. The articles he wished for were impounded at the trial, and of course, if given up to him, some of the evidence against him might not be forthcoming at his trial at the assizes.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE.—We believe that the result of this year's revision of the South Lancashire register, will be a gain to the Liberal interest of from 1500 to 2000 voters.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Kendal contends with Carlisle for the advantage of the 1855 meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society. The Carlisle folk are slow in raising the essential, £1200, while Kendal can raise it at once.

OLD BAILEY.—Daniel Mobbs, the man who cruelly murdered his wife in August last, in Enoch-court, Aldgate, and afterwards cut his own throat, was tried on Thursday, found guilty, and condemned to death.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—On Tuesday morning much excitement was occasioned at the Bridge-house Hotel, London-bridge, in consequence of a gentleman having committed self-destruction. The report of a pistol was heard to proceed from the bath-room; and, on a man entering, he found a gentleman had shot himself through the heart. Messengers were instantly sent for medical assistance; but the unfortunate gentleman soon expired.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 30.—23rd Sunday after Trinity. Fire at the Tower, 1841.
 MONDAY, 31.—John Evelyn born, 1620.
 TUESDAY, Nov. 1.—Sir Matthew Hale born, 1609.
 WEDNESDAY, 2.—Michaelmas Term begins.
 THURSDAY, 3.—Sir Samuel Romilly died, 1818.
 FRIDAY, 4.—William III. landed at Torbay, 1688.
 SATURDAY, 5.—Gunpowder Plot discovered, 1605.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 5.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 15	0 33	1 0	1 20	1 35	1 55	2 15

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A KENTISH SUBSCRIBER.—The sale of Mr. Knight's ponies at Exmoor takes place annually, in the middle of September.
 V. R. C. Essex.—The address of Mr. Robert Smith, author of a Prize Essay on Sheep, and agent of the Exmoor Estate, is Emmett's Grange, Exmoor.
 J. L.—Ruding's "Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain," 3rd edition. Hearne, St. Strand. Shilling of Queen Anne—common.
 YEOVIL.—A SUBSCRIBER.—Twenty-shilling piece of Charles I.; worth from 20s. to 30s., according to its preservation.
 A. M.—Your coins are of no value. No. 1 is a coin of Magnentius, A.D. 353.
 A. N. (Sound).—The great guns at the Chobham Encampment are stated to have been heard at Aylesbury—a distance, in a straight line, of about thirty miles; but on July 4, and on several previous days, the firing of guns at Devonport was distinctly heard at Crediton—a distance of forty miles in a straight line.
 F. W. R.—Apply at the Government Annuity Office, 19, Old Jewry.
 R. R.—See "Acting Charades," published by D. Bogue, 86, Fleet-street.
 W. D. Basingstoke.—Apply at the Mechanics' Institute, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.
 QUIDAM, Gillingham.—We cannot inform you.
 A FLAY-GOER.—Mrs. Chatterley, now of the Olympic Theatre, late of the Haymarket and Covent-Garden Theatres.
 CYRUS will, perhaps, favour us by sending the Photograph.
 VERITAS.—The Earl of Eldon (grandson of the Chancellor) is still living. He was declared a lunatic some short time since.
 H. C.—An account of Milton and his family appeared in the *Patriot*.
 C. J. W.—The Duc de Montpensier, youngest son of the late King Louis Philippe, married, Oct. 10, 1846, the Infanta Louisa of Spain, sister of the present Queen.
 STRETFORD.—The Oak sent is that of Hamilton; viz., "Out of a ducal coronet or, an crest fructed, and penetrated transversely in the main stem by a frame-saw ppr., the frame gold;" with the Motto "Through."
 WENVALE.—The widow of a Peer's son, when married to a second husband, is not entitled to continue the use of the prefix "Honourable."

CHINA.—Next week we shall engrave a series of Characteristic Sketches made upon the Yang-tze-Kiang, during the recent exploration of that river by H.M.S. *Hermes*.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1853.

THE West of Europe is still kept in suspense on the question of peace or war in the East. Every day brings its own rumours, some tending to confirm, and some to contradict, the rumour of the day preceding. The electric telegraph brings as many untruths, or half-truths, as messages; and the sensitive frequenters of the Exchanges of London and Paris know not what to believe. Although the one great fact, which people are most desirous of knowing, whether the Czar be determined upon war à tout prix, remains unknown, a few minor facts appear to be tolerably well authenticated. The neutrality of Austria and Prussia, which we announced last week, is confirmed; and it is now stated that the efforts of those Powers will be vigorously exerted towards confining the war, should war arise, to the two parties primarily interested—in short, they will do their best to prevent the war from being a European one. The task will be difficult. There is a popular instinct which sometimes transcends reason—and could not give a reason, if asked—which often impels mankind in the right direction, under circumstances which might lead a careless observer to disapprove of its action. Some such feeling filled the mind of the first Napoleon when he arrayed himself against Russia; and when in exile and captivity, he justified his antipathy to that Power by his famous prediction, that, in less than fifty years, there would come a time when Europe would have to decide whether it would be Cossack or Republican. His successor appears to have inherited the same policy and ideas; and it is quite evident that, in giving effect to them, Napoleon III. will be supported by the instinct as well as by the reason of the French nation. That the popular feeling of England runs strongly in the same channel is patent to all who know anything of what is passing in the world. It is not only the independence of Turkey that is at stake; it is the rank, position, and interests of Great Britain and France, and of Great Britain especially, that are imperilled, if the will of the Czar is to be superior to justice, and to the public law of Europe. For these, and countless other reasons, Prussia and Austria will find it extremely difficult to confine the struggle to the assailant and the assailed.

The combined fleets, which were prematurely announced to have passed the Dardanelles a fortnight ago, have been at length ordered to proceed to the Bosphorus. But of far more importance than any aid which the Allies can give, either by land or by sea, is the unanimous spirit of resistance that has been awakened in every part of the Turkish Empire. At the great meeting of the Divan, when it was finally resolved to declare war against Russia, the sum of 600,000,000 of piastres, or £6,000,000 sterling, was subscribed within a few hours; and it has since been ascertained that the amount will be doubled or trebled, if occasion require; that all the rich plate and golden ornaments of the temples and mosques; all the jewels and personal adornments of the wealthy Turks and the inmates of their harems, will be cheerfully poured into the national treasury; and that the man who has nothing else to give in defence of his country will give his life. No one suspected that such enthusiasm could be aroused. The Czar himself, if pride and cupidity have left him amenable to reason, will doubtless give these facts their due weight, and take council from them in forming his ultimate decision.

Those writers in this country who, while they condemn in the faintest possible terms, the conduct of Russia, are loud in their disparagement of the Turks, affect to see, in this unexpected and unwelcome display of vigour, a new cause of alarm for Europe and a new reason why the Czar should not be disturbed in his possession of the two Principalities. When it suited their purpose to declare Turkey to be weak, miserable, and

unworthy of assistance, there were no terms of contempt which they did not employ to depreciate her resources and to sneer at her effeminacy. Now that they have discovered that the Turks are not effeminate, but bold and daring, that they have resources in men and money which will make them formidable antagonists, their efforts are directed to represent Turkish patriotism as utter bigotry and intolerance; and Turkish courage as ferocity, that, if once sufficiently excited, may prompt aggressive as well as defensive warfare, and deluge Eastern Europe with a new flood of Asiatic barbarism. But such writers lose their trouble in attempting to convert the people of England. The popular instinct sees through the sophistry, detects the falsehood, and is quite aware of its motives. The question is too clear to be obscured by the dirty smoke of such arguments. Never since the world began was peace or war staked upon a more simple and intelligible issue. The public has understood it from the first, and the general sentiment of the country was as strong against the pretensions of Russia five or six months ago, when Prince Menschikoff originally attempted to intimidate the Sultan, as it is now, when there is no room for the slowest intellect to doubt that Russia means the spoliation and dismemberment of her neighbour. Prince Gortschakoff appealed, in his famous proclamation, to the aid of the "God of the Russians;" but the God of Justice and of Nations is the Arbitrator of Battles, and can scarcely be appealed to by a Sovereign who makes unjust war against another for the sake of his own aggrandisement.

ALL the arguments that had been directed against our Corn-law system, from the year 1815 downward to 1846, fell with comparatively little weight upon the minds of statesmen, until a famine stared the nation in the face. The slow process that had been going on in the conversion of public men to sound views of economic science, received an impetus from the fearful responsibilities that such an event would have entailed upon them. The consequence was that the Corn-laws were suddenly and totally abolished. Sir Robert Peel could brave the reproaches and the taunts of the party with whom he had all his life acted, but he could not brave the responsibility of a year of famine. Something of the same kind is happening in France at the present moment. That country possesses a tariff of Customs' duties so stringent and ultra-Protectionist, that the unreformed tariff of England was liberal and sensible in comparison with it. The whole people, with the exception of the wine-growers and wine-dealers, are more hopelessly Protectionist than the most obstinate squire in Lincolnshire or Essex. But the French Emperor must have studied the great principles of Free-trade as expounded and developed in this country. He is far more shrewd and sagacious in this respect than the people about him, or than the statesmanship of France generally; and he has often allowed it to be seen that the light of Free-trade has broken in upon him. If not quite a Free-trader, he is certainly not a bigoted Protectionist. A scarcity in the food of the people will perhaps work upon his mind, as it did upon that of Sir Robert Peel. At the first sign of stormy weather, the principle of Protection is found insufficient to guide the ship. It is a fair weather principle, and cannot stand the test of stormy winds and raging seas. It is of little use for statesmen to bar the door against plenty. Famine, who is greater than statesmanship, draws the bolt with her skeleton fingers, and invites the world to come and feed her. France is at this moment a Free-trading country. Her ports have been opened, by Imperial decree, to all who will bring corn or provisions; and the custom-houses on her Rhenish and Swiss frontiers are no longer permitted to levy a tax upon cattle or agricultural produce of any kind. France will, no doubt, reap some advantage from this tardy and, perhaps, temporary change of policy; and, if food after all be scarce and dear, the people will have no right to reproach the Government with having neglected the necessary measures to secure a more bountiful supply. But when the danger of famine has passed away, will the Emperor return to that antiquated system of commercial policy which, in the presence of danger, he was compelled to suspend? This is a great question for France, and one in which her future commercial prosperity is largely involved. England can be no indifferent spectator of the result. Free-trade between the two nations would be the last and strongest link in the bonds of peace which now unite them; and when we see to how large an extent the order and stability of all Europe depends on the joint action of these Powers, the more urgently it is to be desired that our good example should not be thrown away upon the French; and that a friendship, based upon the interests of commerce, should cement and complete the good understanding already existing.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. R. L. Cotton, D.D., Provost of Worcester College, to be Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, 1853-54.—The Rev. F. E. Tower, B.A., to Kirby Mallory, with the rectory of Elmthorpe, and the incumbency of Earl Shilton annexed, Leicestershire. *Vicarages*: The Rev. G. Williams, B.A., to Llowes, with the chapel of Llandewfach, Radnorshire; the Rev. J. Jones, to the united vicarages of Llanarth and Llanina, near Lampeter; the Rev. C. Pratt, jun., to Ashby-de-la-Zouch. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. F. T. Gregory, to St. Mary's Church, Lambeth-burys; the Rev. M. Spince, to St. Ives, Cornwall; the Rev. F. B. Leonard, to Llandevand, Monmouthshire. *Perpetual Curacies*: The Rev. L. G. F. Broome to Whittlebury with Silverst; the Rev. K. Gale, B.A., to North Horton, Cardiganshire; the Rev. S. Robins, M.A., to Holy Trinity, Dover.—The Rev. A. Pott, M.A., Vicar of Cuddesdon, near Wheatley, is to be the first Principal of the New Diocesan Theological College for Oxford.

ILLNESS OF THE BISHOP OF NORWICH.—The right rev. prelate has been suffering from so severe an attack of illness that he has been compelled to postpone a course of confirmations for which he had made arrangements.

THE NEW AFRICAN BISHOPS.—The Rev. Dr. Colenso, the newly-appointed Bishop of Natal, intends leaving England early in December, for the purpose of making an extensive visitation of his diocese; and will return to England in the course of next summer, to inform the Church at home of the requirements of the see of which he is to have the episcopal supervision.—Dr. Armstrong, the new Bishop of Graham's Town, intends, after making due provision for the church already planted in the colony, to direct his attention to the religious instruction of the Kaffirs, who have long been a most lawless and rebellious race, and who were recently subjugated by the force of British arms.

It is stated that a new church—St. Luke's—is to be forthwith erected in Nutford-place; and another will soon be erected in Orchard-street, Portman-square.

HOLYHEAD NEW CHURCH.—At page 300 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for October 8, the population of Holyhead is stated to be 1000, instead of 9000, and the accommodation in the old church was for 500 or 600 only.

THE COURT.

The arrival of the King of the Belgians, and the young Archduchess of Brabant, on a visit to the Queen and the Prince Consort, has led to an early commencement of the usual autumnal hospitalities of the Court. The Duke and Duchess of Wellington, and the Earl of Aberdeen, were present to meet the illustrious party on their arrival at the Castle, on Friday se'nnight.

On Saturday morning the Queen and Prince, with the King of the Belgians, and other Royal visitors, walked in the grounds adjoining the Castle, and visited the gardens at Frogmore. The Queen and Prince, with the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders, drove out in the afternoon.

On Sunday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, the King of the Belgians and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Duchess of Kent was present. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated. The Duke and Duchess of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, and the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, with their suite, went to the Catholic Chapel at Clewer.

On Monday the Queen held a Court and Privy Council. In the morning her Majesty and the Duchess de Brabant took equestrian exercise in the Riding-house. The Prince Consort, with the King of the Belgians, the Duke of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders, went out shooting in the afternoon. In the evening, the Royal dinner party included his Majesty the King of the Belgians, her Imperial Highness the Duchess of Brabant, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness the Duke of Brabant, his Royal Highness the Count of Flanders, the Lady in Waiting to her Imperial Highness the Duchess of Brabant, the Lady in Waiting to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness de Speh, the Belgian Minister, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

On Tuesday the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders, attended by the Count and Countess Gustave de Lannoy and Baron Pisse, went to London, and visited various exhibitions and public establishments.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Duchess of Brabant drove out in a pony phaeton. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the King of the Belgians, the Duke of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders, went out shooting.

On Thursday his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and his Serene Highness Prince William of Hesse-Philippsthal, arrived on a visit to the Queen.

The theatrical performances commence on the 10th of November, with the "Tempest." Mr. Grieve has been busily engaged for some time on the scenery.

The Countess of Desart has succeeded Viscountess Canning as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. Lord Camoys and Lieutenant-General Sir F. Stovin have relieved Lord de Tabley and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. R. Boyle as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

THE QUEEN'S COURT, &c.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council at three o'clock on Monday afternoon, at the Castle.

At the Council, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Thursday next, the 27th instant, until the 29th November.

John Parker, Esq., by command of the Queen, was sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

A proclamation was issued for the election of a Scotch representative Peer, in the room of the late Lord Saltoun.

At the Court, Shaif Khan, the Persian Minister, had an audience of her Majesty. His Excellency was introduced by the Earl of Clarendon, the Queen's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and was attended by the Secretary Interpreter of the Legation.

Sir Edmund Lyons had an audience of the Queen.

General Lopez was presented to her Majesty, at an audience by the Earl of Clarendon.

Sir William Hotham had an audience of the Queen.

THE BELGIAN ROYAL FAMILY.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, accompanied by their Imperial and Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Brabant, the Count de Flanders, and the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, left Ostend at half-past six on Friday se'nnight, in the Belgian mail-packet *Atby*, Captain Lahure, and, after a stormy passage of about six hours, landed at Dover at twenty minutes after twelve p.m. The King and the Royal party landed under a salute from the castle heights; and, having entered the carriages in attendance, drove to Birmingham's Ship Hotel, where apartments had been engaged for their reception. At three o'clock his Majesty, accompanied by the younger members of his family, and attended by his Excellency M. Van de Weyer and the members of the Royal suite, left the Ship Hotel for the railway station, where the illustrious party were received by Captain Barlow and conducted to the saloon carriage. At a few minutes after three o'clock the train left Dover for the Bricklayers' Arms station of the South-Eastern Railway, where the Royal party arrived at six o'clock. The Queen's carriages were in attendance to convey the illustrious travellers to the Fiddington terminus of the Great Western Railway, by which route they travelled to Windsor.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert met his illustrious relatives at the Windsor railway station; and the Queen, with the Princes and Princesses of the Royal family, was in attendance at the foot of the grand staircase, to welcome their arrival at the Castle. Colonel de Moerkkerke and Sir Robert Carswell are in attendance on the King. The Count and Countess Gustave de Lannoy are in the suite of the Duke and Duchess de Brabant. Lord de Tabley and Colonel Francis Seymour have been appointed by her Majesty to be in attendance during the sojourn of the Royal party in England.

KNIGHTS OF THE THISTLE.—A Chapter of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle was held at Windsor Castle on Friday, at which the three Green Ribands—vacant by the deaths of the Marquis of Huntly, Lord Saltoun, and the Earl of Warwick—were bestowed by the Sovereign upon the Earl of Haddington, the Duke of Atholl, and Lord Panmure. The Knights Brethren and Officers connected with the Order attended the ceremony of investiture in due form.

Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz left town on Monday morning, by express train on the South Eastern Railway, for Dover, where their Royal Highnesses embarked the same afternoon on board her Majesty's steam-packet, *Wid*, Captain Smithett, under orders to convey the illustrious party to Calais, en route for Strelitz.

His Excellency Baron Brunnow, the Baroness, and Mdle. Helen de Brunnow, arrived at the residence of the Russian Embassy on Sunday, from attending the departure of the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, at Dover.

The Marchioness of Chandos gave birth to a daughter on Tuesday last, at Langley-park.

MR. COBDEN ON EDUCATION.—In concluding his address at the Barnsley Mechanics' Institution, on Wednesday last, Mr. Cobden said, "there is not a party, I hope, in this country now opposed to education. I believe there is not a party that does not consider there is more danger, upon the whole, in our artificial state from ignorance than from education. I believe there is not one here, whatever his political predilections may be, that would not henceforth say—Whatever we may be doomed to undergo from straitened circumstances, owing to decline in commerce, or from difficulties of strictly a political character—whatever may be in store for us in the way of troubles or of disasters, there is no body will say it is not better to have an educated people to meet them, than to have to encounter them in the masses of ignorance and with unrestrained passions (Cheers). For all of us must admit that the mass of the country do govern. In the last resort they are called in to arbitrate on all questions that touch our national interests; and we must all admit that it is better to have an arbitrator who has been trained to think—who has been accustomed to weigh and discuss reasons, and to deduce conclusions from facts and evidence—it is better to have parties of this kind to settle great national questions than to refer such mighty interests to the arbitration of ignorance, prejudice, and passions" (Cheers).

CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.—The half-yearly examination of the children in this most excellent school, took place on Saturday, at the Asylum, in the Caledonian-road, in the presence of the Scotch Presbytery of London. The boys were first examined and were questioned in grammar, English, Scottish, and Scripture history, geography, and arithmetic, in the whole of which they displayed a more than average amount of knowledge for children of their age. The girls were afterwards examined, and showed that they too were well attended to by their teachers. Dr. Cumming having expressed the great satisfaction of himself and the other members of the committee, with the progress made by the children in their education, and their healthy and happy appearance, the proceedings appropriately concluded as they had begun, by the singing of hymns. The numerous visitors to the school were afterwards gratified by the admirable playing of a number of marches by the juvenile band of the school. We regret to learn that the annual revenues of these schools are very inadequate to meet the expenses, and the reserve fund is rapidly melting away, from the continual calls upon it to make up the deficiencies in the receipts during the last few years. The school now supports 41 boys and 38 girls—a number far below that which the asylum can accommodate—and even this number must be reduced, if some strenuous efforts are not made to increase the annual revenue, and restore the reserve to its wonted amount.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOSTILITIES BETWEEN TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated the 22nd, of questionable authenticity, says:—

The army of Omer Pacha, which could be kept back no longer, has passed the Danube, and beaten the Russians near Otenitza. The Russian vessels on the Danube have fallen into the hands of the Turks.

If this news should be confirmed, no doubt the French and English fleets will speedily appear before Constantinople. In the treaty with Russia, which excludes the ships of war of foreign nations from passing the Dardanelles there occurs the clause, "as long as the Porte is at peace." As soon, therefore, as hostilities commence, the squadrons can enter the Bosphorus without any violation of treaty; and it is the intention of the Ambassadors to refrain from calling them up to the capital until the occurrence of war, which may be daily expected to break out.

The correspondent of a French journal, who has just descended the Danube from Peth, gives us information relative to the position of the two hostile armies:—

As he was passing, on the 11th, before Rouschouk, a Turkish fortress on the Danube, the Aide-de-Camp of Omer Pacha, who had been to Giurgevo, on the Wallachian bank, to notify the declaration of war, had just returned to the fortress, after having passed eight days in the headquarters of Prince Gortschakoff. After the delay of fifteen days fixed by the summons of Omer Pacha, hostilities could commence on the 11th of October of the Greek and Russian calendar, which is twelve days behind ours—the 1st October of the Russian corresponding to the 13th of our calendar. The Russian troops were occupying in force the little town of Giurgevo, and were entrenching themselves there (a Sketch of the fair of St. Peter, at Giurgevo, will be found at p. 365 of our present Number). Letters differ greatly as to the force of this corps d'armee. Some estimate it at 15,000 men, and others at 30,000. In Wallachia great terror was felt at the expected passage of the Turks. The Turkish camp is opposite Giurgevo. There were there a good many irregular troops, who inspire great terror. The weather continued to be magnificent. The serenity of the sky and the dryness of the ground would permit the armies to make a campaign before the winter. There was a large Russian camp near Galatz, on the Lower Danube. The strong places of the Turks along the Danube appeared to be in a good state, and well armed. That of Rouschouk was specially remarked on account of its imposing aspect. It is the centre of a numerous corps d'armee. The town is seated on a steep bank by the side of the river, and the ramparts crown the summit. At the brink of the river is a series of low batteries. Round the town are seen the tents of the Turks, which are of a green colour in honour of the Prophet. The coup d'oeil is very picturesque. It is pretended that the Hungarian General Klapka commands this corps d'armee, or one of its divisions. It appears that the Turks protect themselves on the Hungarian bank, and keep watch with great vigilance. All along the bank there are posts and sentinels, or videttes, with a pole near them, from fifteen to eighteen feet high, surrounded with straw or rushes steeped in tar, and destined to be set on fire in case of alarm. The fires would be lighted in the event of a movement of the Russians, and the signal would spread rapidly on all the line. Besides the posts and the videttes of the bank, there are others on the road having also signals prepared. This system of vigilance is very well regulated, and things appear to be in a very good footing at Rouschouk.

Increasing attention is being directed to the Asiatic frontier of Turkey. Both Russia and Turkey are concentrating large armies in this direction, and, in the course of two or three weeks, unless peace should be restored, we may expect to hear of serious encounters between the belligerent forces. The Russians have very recently formed an army of reserve at Redout Kaleh, on the eastern coast of the Black Sea. On Techehen, an island lately ceded by the Persians, close to Astrabad, on the Caspian, they have landed 20,000 men, and at Tiflis they have a large corps d'armee under General Arkoudinski Dolgorouki. From Tiflis there is a military road leading through the country of the Chetchi, and intersecting Circassia and Daghestan. This military road is a most important strategic point, and is the only way through the mountains of Circassia.

We hear from Persia that the army at Sultanieh is already disbanded; the Persians having declared that it was assembled merely to be exercised in military evolutions, and that nothing hostile against Turkey is intended. Little reliance can, however, be placed on the professions of Persia, since the disputes between these two Powers concerning the frontier question are always of sufficient gravity to keep up a constant irritation. A letter from Tabuez, after corroborating the news as to the break up of the camp, states that it was said the Russian Minister was about quitting Teheran, and had already sent away his wife and family. The letter concludes by announcing "most glorious accounts of the victorious doings of the renowned Daghestan chief, Schamyl, who placed himself at the head of 20,000 mountaineers, and besieged the town of Zakkatsili, distant two hours from Cahetty. The place was occupied by 25,000 Russians, and a bloody battle ensued, in which the Daghestanis abandoned the field. The loss of the Emperor's troops is estimated at 3000 infantry and artillery. The news was brought to Tiflis by an express, and the Commander-in-Chief instantly despatched new forces, but Schamyl was nowhere to be found; he had withdrawn into his fastnesses, after having burnt and pillaged the villages along the return route."

An active propagandism has begun in Greece and Thessaly, with the view of establishing a Greek State on the ruins of the Ottoman Empire. Emissaries are working in all parts to raise subscriptions with this view, and £80,000 have already been raised by the Philhellenists within the Ottoman Empire.

In Constantinople perfect tranquillity is preserved, although all kinds of military preparations are being pushed on with vigour, and the greatest enthusiasm is shown by all classes of the Mussulman population.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress returned to Paris from Compiègne on Thursday. In a few days their Majesties will set out for Fontainebleau. The recall of M. de la Cour, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, is said to have been caused by his equivocal behaviour, by means of which the French have lost much of their popularity and influence in the Turkish capital. It has been throughout of the greatest importance to show that the most perfect understanding has prevailed between the two Western Powers. The avowed policy of the Emperor of the French, and the conduct of his political agent at Constantinople, have not, however, seemed to correspond; and it has been remarked, that either the French Government is insincere, or M. de la Cour, in his ardent desire for the maintenance of peace, must have exceeded his instructions. The rumour is revived that France and England are making new mediating proposals, with a prospect of success.

The *Moniteur* contains an article on the Eastern question, which it declares has entered a new phase. The Emperor, sensible, it says, that peace is the lasting interest of the people, has given his solemn assurance to co-operate cordially for the preservation of the peace which Europe has hitherto enjoyed; but, that peace would be wanting in an essential principle if it ceased to be based on the balance of power necessary to maintain the rights and secure the interests of all. The last paragraph runs thus:—"No more circumstances united in favour of a cause which is that of all Europe, allow us to regard the ultimate issue with a feeling of security and confidence."

The French garrison in Rome is to be augmented. Louis Napoleon and the French army have become more popular of late in Rome, in consequence of the alliance with England against Russian pretensions in the East.

The French Department Gendarmerie are to resume the title of *Gendarmes Impériaux*, which they bore under Napoleon I.

The Bourse was animated on Wednesday, and there was a considerable amount of business transacted. The Three per Cents opened at 72f. 50c., fell to 72f. 20c., rose subsequently to 72f. 75c., and closed at 72f. 65c. for the end of the month, being a rise of 25c. as compared with the closing price of the previous day. The rise is attributed to the inability of many of the speculators to deliver the stock sold by them, and to the announcement that Consols had improved in London.

The Emperor has conferred a pension of 2000f. on the parents of Lieutenant Bellot, to be continued to his brothers and sisters.

AUSTRIA.

The increase in the price of provisions in Vienna has awakened the solicitude of the Government, and it is about to diminish the cost of the conveyance of corn. It will begin by lowering the tariff on the State railways. The bakers of Vienna are so much embarrassed by the want of money, that they wish to borrow 400,000 florins from the Municipal Council without interest.

AMERICA.

By the *Baltic* we have advices from New York to the 15th inst. She has brought 1,000,000 dollars in specie on freight.

Something like a panic pervaded the Money Market. The public was alarmed about the effects of a war in Europe, and the consequences of a

short crop of grain in England and France. The evil has been aggravated by the speculative mania, fostered by a state of prosperity, and of great commercial credit. The issue of bonds of all descriptions, from under the guarantee of States down to the smallest city in the north-west, has been of the most enormous magnitude, amounting up to millions after millions, and resembling the condition of things in England, previous to the great railroad convulsion of this country a few years ago.

The Secretary of the Treasury is employing a portion of his surplus of thirty million dollars in buying up the bonds of the Government not due; and the remission of specie to Europe for this purpose increases the tightness of the New York Money Market, and exposes the Secretary of the Treasury to a good deal of abuse from the speculators and their organs. It is, however, well remarked by the *New York Courier and Inquirer*, that—

A people who raise a surplus of food sufficient to feed half Europe, and with the addition of such crops as cotton and tobacco, together with millions of gold, produced annually from the soil within its own borders, cannot be doomed to ruin, as some would have us believe. The United States has every element of wealth within her control, and the stringency in the Money Market, so keenly felt for a few days past, cannot be of long duration. The crops must soon cause a turn in the exchanges, and enable the gold from California to remain in the country. Panics are short-lived, and this one is destined to be consigned to oblivion sooner than those that have preceded it.

The United States will in time become the granary of the whole world. The wheat crop for the present year is estimated at 120,000,000 bushels, and the Indian corn crop at 800,000,000 bushels. America will, it is said, be able to export, by the 1st of July next, provisions and bread-stuffs to the value of 100,000,000 dollars.

It is stated that Mr. McKay, the builder of the *Great Republic*, recently launched at Boston, has been offered 300,000 dollars for his ship.

The elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania were going in favour of the Democrats.

The Administration has come to the determination not to demand from any foreign Government, nor to surrender to any foreign Government upon their demand, any person who may be charged with crime, without an express treaty stipulation to that effect.

From Washington, we learn that some movements were going on in the Navy-yard for putting the navy in better trim (in case of need). It is said that the United States navy does not possess one steamer of war that is in a fit state to cross the Atlantic.

General Almonte, Mexican Minister at Washington, denies the fact that Santa Anna entertains the notion of the substitution of Empire for the present Republic.

THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13.—The Minister of Finance, Mouktar Bey, has resigned his post; Moussa Safetti Pacha has been appointed in his place.

A corps of 25,000 Russians has been landed at Redout Kafk, with a view, it is supposed, of attacking Batoum.

SMYRNA, Oct. 19.—Kossta, the refugee, wishes to be sent to Boston. The robber chief, Yanini Kalergi, has been captured.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.—Russian troops are still pouring in, and marching to the Danube. The town of Jassy has a garrison of 6000 Russian troops. Measures have been taken to prevent the entrance of Polish travellers into the Principalities.

AUSTRALIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARGO."—PLYMOUTH, Oct. 27.—The *Argo*, Capt. Hyde, has arrived. She came round Cape Horn, and has thus made the passage in the same number of days (64) as in going out. From Sydney she brings gold to the amount of £567,777. About 100 passengers have arrived by her; among them are Lieutenant-General Wynyard, C.B., Mrs. Wynyard, Capt. Wynyard, and Capt. McDoyle.

The steamer *Antelope* arrived on the 18th, and the *Victoria* on the 22nd of August; after a passage of 64 days. The *Indian Queen* was to sail Aug. 24; the *Chouvinique*, Sept. 1; and the *Roxburgh Castle* on the 15th.

A new gold-field on the Goulburn River has been discovered. This

caused the seamen to raise their demand from £45 to £60 for the run home—an amount which has been paid by the captain of the *Argo*.

Some new "diggings" at Jones's Flat were accidentally discovered by the wheel of a bullock-wagon having turned up large nuggets in the rut! Both these new "diggings" are yielding profitably.

The markets are flat.

MISS CUNNINGHAME.—On Thursday a deputation of the Evangelical Alliance, headed by Sir Culling Eardley, waited on Lord Aberdeen, to express their gratitude for the liberation of Miss Cunningham. His Lordship received the deputation most courteously, and during the interview stated his regret that Mr. Scarlett should have been so unjustly censured by a portion of the press; that gentleman having, throughout the affair, acted in the most firm and dignified manner.

THE LAGOS QUARREL EXPLAINED.—A short statement, setting forth the story of the Lagos affair may serve as an explanation of our not infrequent hostile operations on the African coast, with the object of putting down the traffic in slaves. Lagos was the last stronghold of the piratical slave-dealers in the Bight of Benin, and, in order to give a final blow to this iniquitous traffic, the British squadron on this coast attacked the island (Dec. 1851); and, with a heavy loss, they succeeded in driving away Kessoko, the notorious slave chief and usurper of the government, and in breaking up this nefarious system, upon which Akato, the rightful Sovereign, returned and entered into treaties with the Commodore for the suppression of the slave-trade. The channel for legitimate commerce was thus opened with many populous towns in the interior which had previously been blocked up by the commanding position of Lagos at the mouth of the River Ogan and at the junction of a lagoon with the sea. The Government thought Lagos so important a station for commercial purposes that a Vice-Consul was immediately appointed to reside there. The resources of the towns in the Yoruba country, filled with active agricultural populations of from 10,000 to 100,000, have their outlet for commerce at Lagos; and the supply of cotton, palm-oil, pepper, spices, nuts, indigo and a great variety of tropical productions, with which their markets abound, is testified by Captain Forbes and Dr. Irving, of the Royal Navy. A considerable slave-trade party continued in Lagos after its capture, accustomed to all the violence and gain of this long-established evil, and ever watchful for opportunities to renew it. They kept up a link of communication with Kessoko, who lingered in the adjoining Jebu country. Two leading chiefs of this party fomented a conspiracy against Akato, which finally broke out into open rebellion. They were well supplied with arms and ammunition through European agents of the slave-trade. Kessoko joined the insurgents with a fleet of canoes and 1500 men, and a large part of the force was directed against the house in which the Consul resided, with an avowed intention of driving him from the place, or putting him to death. Many musket-balls struck the house. The Consul hoisted a red ensign, with the ensign flag half-mast high, upon which the Commodore sent nine gunboats to his assistance. Thus the Lagos affair is not a mere squabble of African tribes, but a deliberate effort to revive an infamous traffic; and it is contended that the English Government act wisely, prudently, mercifully, and economically in watching vigilantly, and in suppressing such attempts as those of Kessoko and his many colleagues.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS, AND THEIR POSTAGE.—The total number of penny stamps annually consumed is about 80 millions, viz., 6½ millions are taken by England, 7½ millions by Scotland, and less than 6 millions by Ireland—the English portion being divided into 47½ millions for the London, and 18 millions for the provincial papers. The number of newspapers posted in London alone is 700,000 weekly, or upwards of 40 millions yearly. Mr. Rowland Hill calculates that the State loses, by carrying news papers, £30,000 a year, while by the carrying of letters it gains £1,000,000 a year.

WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL.—UNITED SERVICE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Thursday a meeting of the subscribers to this society—as contrasted from the Wellington College Testimonial, promoted under the patronage of her Majesty—was held at Willis's Rooms; and it appearing that it had met with comparatively little support, and that many of those who had subscribed had done so in mistake, having confounded the one institution with the other, it was resolved to wind up the affairs, and hand over any balance which remained after paying the debts to the Wellington College Testimonial.

ARRIVAL OF GOLD.—A richly-laden galleon arrived at Liverpool on Saturday last—the clipper-ship *Eagle*. In addition to the packages of gold-dust on freight—weighing 63,392 ounces, and valued at £256,000—there was a very large amount in the hands of passengers, one of whom possessed a nugget weighing 45 lbs. There were also in the freight list the two splendid nuggets described at page 372. This ship likewise brings home the delinquent Quin, who absconded from a Liverpool house some months ago, with £1300, and was captured in Melbourne.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—On Thursday the autumnal election of this charity was held at the London Tavern—Alderman Sir George Carrol, Bart., in the chair—on which occasion twenty idiot children, from a list of 188 candidates, were placed on the books of the institution, making the total number at present cared for in the asylum 240. A special appeal was made in behalf of the building fund, for the erection of a suitable establishment.

ATTACK UPON THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD ESCORT.

The following account of the daring attack upon the M'Ivor gold escort is from a Melbourne journal, dated July 25:—

On Wednesday morning last, Mr. Warner, one of the escort superintendents, started with his troop, consisting of a sergeant and three mounted men, from the M'Ivor diggings. They had in their charge a cart containing 2223 ounces of gold and about £700 in money, packed up in two boxes. The troopers were armed with a sword, carbine, and pistol each, the superintendent and sergeant having six-barrelled revolvers in addition, the cart driver only being unarmed. They proceeded on their way until they came within three miles of the M-I-M-I Inn, and seven miles from the M'Ivor, and they immediately noticed a log thrown across the road near one of its turnings, and an apparently deserted mi-mi at one side. Conceiving those appearances to be nothing more than ordinary, they continued their march, little expecting what was in preparation. The superintendent and sergeant were riding some yards in advance, and the other three close by the cart. When within five or six yards of the mi-mi, they were suddenly assailed by a volley of seven or eight shots from it, and the horses of the two foremost riders being wounded, they plunged violently forward for several yards; and Mr. Warner wheeling round as soon as he could pull up his horse, the first objects that met his view were some eight or nine men standing round the cart, and all the others stretched wounded on the ground. Seeing the odds against him, he was for a moment uncertain what to do, and discharged three shots from his revolver, but without taking any effect. He was then compelled for a time to be a simple observer of what passed, and about half a dozen of the robbers proceeded in a very cool and business-like manner to unload the cart of its treasure, the boxes containing which were removed to an adjoining dense stony scrub. The sergeant's horse received three balls in the back, but still bravely bore his rider, and Mr. Warner at once despatched him to a Government station on three miles off for assistance. He followed the others himself into the scrub, where two or three shots were fired at him, but he escaped uninjured, and discharged the three remaining shots of his revolver, wounding, as it is thought, one robber. Fearing that the sergeant's horse would sink exhausted before he arrived at the Government encampment, and his own horse being injured, he started off on the same route, arriving at the encampment in safety, and quickly returning with a reinforcement of troopers and a number of diggers whom he met on the road. The latter were armed, furnished with horses, and started in pursuit of the bushrangers. On returning to the scene of the atrocity, they found all the wounded men lifted into a cart, and a stranger standing by them. On being questioned, the latter declared that he had been out looking for cattle, and on coming up and seeing what had happened, assisted the wounded men. He further offered to lead the pursuers on the track of the bushrangers, and, on his offer being accepted, attempted to decoy them off on quite a different direction from that which the former were supposed to have taken. A suspicion being created that he might be in league with the fugitives, he was submitted to a cross-questioning, and from some vagueness and contradictions in his account of himself, he was arrested, and still remains in custody. The wounded men were then sent off to the M'Ivor, and the country all around secured to some distance. The mi-mi was searched, and in it were found a double-barrelled gun, several pannikins, one of which was indented with the letters "W. H.," also two pea-jackets and a comforter. A short distance off in the scrub were picked up four pack-horses, supposed to belong to the robbers. While operations were being carried on, Mr. Langley, with a party of troopers, arrived at the spot, and lent their assistance in the pursuit. The bushrangers are supposed to have numbered thirteen or fourteen individuals, and to have been in the mi-mi during the preceding night for their work of blood and rapine. We believe Mr. Warner can identify three of them; and, should the wounded men recover, there can be but little doubt that they would be able to recognise more. The party were dressed, some in Guernsey shirts, others in pilot cloth pea-jackets, and all had woollen comforters wrapped round their heads in turban-like fashion. They were all armed with double-barrelled guns; the number of shots fired is not known, and they are supposed to have had a relay of horses close by. All the escort party, with the exception of the superintendent and sergeant, were wounded, as was every horse belonging to them—one of the animals that drew the cart being killed. The three guards and the driver were seriously, but, it is to be hoped, not dangerously wounded. One was shot in the thigh, a second received a ball in the shoulder, above the region of the lungs, and the top of his nose was taken off; another was wounded in the cheek and nose, and the driver was shot in the knee. The man who was shot in the thigh, in falling from his horse, dislocated his shoulder; and during the plunder the miscreants offered no further violence than one of them kicking out of his way the driver, who had tumbled back into the cart. All the wounds, with one exception, were inflicted with balls, the exception being that one of the men was shot with a sluz. As soon as the news of the "sticking-up" became known about the country, parties of police were out in all directions, as well as a large number of diggers, among whom the affair has caused the utmost excitement. The diggers were at their own request sworn in as special constables, and apprehensions are entertained that if they come upon the robbers, under circumstances to lead to a certainty of their guilt, the prerogative of Judge Lynch will be vindicated without waiting for the interposition of either judge or jury. We are also informed that about fifty troopers of the 40th have joined in the chase, and that four men were arrested on suspicion, but subsequently discharged. When Mr. Warner left, two of the wounded men were in a very dangerous state, but hopes were entertained of their recovery. Such a premeditated and sanguinary outrage has been hitherto without record in the criminal annals of the colony, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the blood-stained wretches who could plot and perpetrate an act of such daring and magnitude will soon be in the hands of justice.

THE FOUNDERING OF THE "DALHOUSIE."—In another portion of this day's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS we have given an illustration of the *Dalhousie*, and also the narrative of the only survivor, Reed, the seaman; but, from some recent observations on the wreck, we are led to believe that the melancholy occurrence is mostly attributable to the vessel being top-heavy, and also crank, from the stowage or shifting of the cargo. The ship, it is now confirmed, lurched over, and lay on her beam ends for about twenty minutes before she sank. When in this state, Captain Butterworth was busy in getting the deck-load, and other top-hammer, thrown overboard; and it is much to be wished that he had cut away the masts. Had this been done, it would, in all probability, have saved the vessel. While the masts themselves would have made a raft on which some lives might have been saved. We are glad to have it in our power to give a letter from Mr. Hamlyn, the master of the *Exeter* schooner, upon whom the imputation of inhumanity rests, for not exerting himself, as it is alleged, in saving the crew of the unfortunate vessel. We think he sufficiently shows why he could do nothing for them more than he attempted. The following is a statement enclosed in the letter of Captain Hamlyn, and signed by himself, his mate, and his four seamen:—"At seven a.m. of the 19th inst., wind S.E. by S., I saw a ship's point on the starboard bow, with her head to the eastward and her starboard side in the water, the water level with her main and mizen tops, and her fore-top sail partly under water. We bore away, and came under her lee, and when abreast of her, and about a cable's length, she sank. We then kept our vessel's head to the south-west for about a quarter of an hour, put our helm down, and tried to stay her; came head to wind, and then went astern, at the rate of five or six miles per hour. She would not have paid off had not a sea struck her on her starboard bow. We then had her up wind, but the vessel would not come to windward, or near the unfortunate men who were struggling in the water. All hands were in attendance with head-lines, cork fenders, in fact, everything we had available for the purpose of saving life; but it was of no avail, by reason of the distance we were from them; and we could render them no assistance whatever, the sea at this time making clean breaches over our little vessel, being only 115 tons, and heavily laden with coals. After keeping the vessel's head to the N. and E. for half an hour, and finding we could be of no service whatever, drifting as we were on a lee shore, we consulted together, when it was determined (after having done everything in our power to save life), for our own preservation, and that of the ship, to steer our course down channel; and you may rest assured it was with anything but enviable feelings, having witnessed such a calamity, and unable to render our fellow-creatures the least assistance. The undersigned would not consider themselves human beings had they acted in the manner deposed to by Joseph Reed, for whom we make every allowance, having been placed in the perilous and heartrending situation he was in; but are surprised he should have declared that he hailed, and was answered from the schooner to swim to her, when it was impossible, according to his statement, for it to be true. He states the schooner was 200 yards to leeward of him, and blowing a gale. How could he, then, hear them say 'Swim to her?' Hoping you will excuse this long letter—for it is a duty we owe to ourselves, as men and seamen, to justify ourselves from such cruel aspersions.—Coxes, October 24, 1853."

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM BETHAM.—We regret to have to announce the death of Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms, which took place suddenly on Wednesday morning at this residence near Blackrock.

THE *Golden Age* steamer, engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, is announced by the Post-office authorities to take out ship letter bags for Melbourne and Sydney, on the 10th of next month.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN."—The steam-ship *Great Britain*, for Australia, was spoken on the 7th ult., in lat. 4 S., long. 27 W., by the *Janthe*, which arrived at Cork, from Buenos Ayres, on Monday. She had no steam up, but was making her way under canvas.

GOVERNMENT INCOME FROM RAILWAYS.—By the return of Mr. W. Williams, on the public income and expenditure, recently issued, it is shown that in the year ended the 5th of January, the payments to the revenue by railways amounted to £280,144.

LITERARY ANNIVERSARY AT TAMWORTH.

A most interesting demonstration took place at Tamworth on Tuesday, when the anniversary meeting of the library of the town (rendered remarkable by the presidency and addresses of the late Sir Robert Peel) was held, and derived additional importance on this occasion from its being connected with a conference of delegates from the mechanics' institutions of the Midland Counties. The delegates discussed measures necessary for the efficient establishment and management of mechanics' and other establishments of a similar nature.

Sir Robert Peel was elected president for the ensuing year, in the room of the Earl of Yarborough. The progress of education amongst the working classes was said to be most satisfactory, and great advantages were anticipated from a friendly union between the various institutions of the Midland Counties. The principal attraction of the proceedings was the conversation held at the Town-hall in the evening. Sir Robert Peel, and a distinguished party of visitors at Drayton, called especially together for the occasion, were early in attendance.

Sir R. Peel spoke at some length, and in an appropriate spirit. "Their wish," he said, "was to give to the working-classes of England as much of the literature of the country, carefully selected, as the literature of the country could supply." He expressed a hope that Parliament was about to inaugurate a measure of primary education applicable to the whole kingdom. Lord John Russell, beyond all other statesmen, was capable of digesting such a measure; but the task would be beyond the powers of any Government to accomplish unless it received the co-operative support of the people (Cheers). Sir Robert next denounced the "strikes" which have recently occurred in the north, and said that which cheated labour of its hire, robbed the wife, family, and friends of the honest labourer. It was only the other day that he had observed there was a strike in Stockport. Not fewer than 20,000 workpeople were said to have "struck;" and in wages to operatives and profits to masters not less than £150,000 was in a given period lost as much—just as much—as a loan to Russia (Cheers and laughter).

Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., followed, and in the course of his address, denounced strikes.

Mr. Adderley, M.P., in a short speech urged the Government to supply funds for primary schools.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, in an earnest address, advised the necessity of adopting a systematic course of lectures in mechanics' institutions, instead of the desultory system now generally practised throughout the country. There was, in his opinion, a great want of systematic instruction. He did not charge that fault upon the directors; but it was notorious that any lectures—it mattered not upon what subjects—were introduced, when supposed competent lecturers could be obtained. The Doctor proceeded to argue the necessity of promoting amongst all classes a taste for scientific knowledge. All the nations of the world were now competing in intellect against brute force; and it was their duty to spare the sweat of the brow by the conceptions of the head (Cheers). He admitted that mechanical trades might be carried on without a knowledge of the principle upon which they were conducted; but he contended that it would be far better if workmen were by education raised to the dignity of reasonable beings, and able to explain the work upon which they were engaged (Cheers).

The Earl of Yarborough advised union amongst mechanics' and literary institutions; Mr. Hill, Q.C., Recorder of Birmingham, spoke warmly on the progress made in the reformation of juvenile offenders. Mr. P. L. N. Foster, Secretary to the Society of Arts, explained the arrangements of that body for facilitating the union of provincial literary societies; and Mr. C. N. Bracebridge entertained the meeting with a spirited account of his foreign travels. The proceedings, which were happily managed throughout, ended with the usual complimentary resolutions.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING—MONDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Guy Manning, 1. Jack the Giant Killer, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Coleraine, 1. Songster, 2. Match. 200.—Speed the Plough, 1. Coalition, 2. The Criterion Stakes.—Phaeton, 1. Rosaline, 2. Handicap Plate of £50, and upwards.—Gladiolus, 1. Nicotine, 2. Match. 300.—Filbert received forfeit from Pelion.

TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Guy Manning, 1. Farmer's Boy, 2. Handicap Plate, £100.—Cleveland, 1. Poodle, 2. Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each.—Protest, 1. Stonehenge, 2. Sweepstakes of 200 sovs. each.—Pantolon colt, 1. Oriolano, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Puritan, 1. Tonic, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Strutaway, 1. Mysterious Lady, 2. Cambridgeshire Stakes.—Little David, 1. The Nabob, 2. Fifty Pounds.—Bracken, 1. Eldorado, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Selling Handicap Sweepstakes.—Snarry, 1. C. by Cotherstone, 2. Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each.—Loretta, 1. Grub, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—R. f. by Verulam, 1. The Assayer, 2. Match. 100.—Senorita, 1. Old Rowley, 2. Subscription Plate of £50.—Cyrus, 1. Vestige, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Rupture, 1. Sabra, 2. Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each.—Weathercock, 1. Rosaline, 2. Match. 100.—Nathan, 1. Miss Sarah, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Foxhunter, 1. Surprise, 2. Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Master Slender, 1. Nicotine, 2.

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Jack the Giant Killer, 1. Braxey, 2. Handicap Sweepstakes.—Blanchie filly, 1. Sister to Aphrodite, 2. Selling Handicap.—Nell Gwynne, 1. Winter, 2. Match.—Pharoid beat Invasion. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Coleraine, 1. Magic, 2. Sweepstakes.—Welham, 1. Folly o' Day, 2. Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Kaffir, 1. Testy, 2. Glasgow Stakes.—Champagne, 1. Boer, 2. Handicap Sweepstakes.—Cobnut, 1. Orestes, 2. Handicap Plate.—Ethelwolf, 1. Waverley, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Assayer, 1. Mysterious Lady, 2.

Richmond Cup.—The stewards of the Jockey Club have decided that Grapshot is entitled to the stakes.

Wrexham Cup.—The stewards of the Jockey Club have decided that the Gameboy filly carried her proper weight.

Liverpool, 1854-55.—The Eglinton Biennial Stakes did not fill.

LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET.

NURSERY STAKES.		
5 to 1 agst Duchess of Lorraine colt (t)	7 to 1 agst Punch Box (t)	8 to 1 agst Orson (10 to 1 taken)
7 to 1 — Bridemaid (t)	8 to 1 — Brother to Little Swift	10 to 1 — Hermitage (t)
DEBUT.		
4 to 1 agst Scott's lot	25 to 1 agst Wild Huntsman	700 to 200 agst Autocrat and
7 to 1 — Autocrat	(taken)	King Tom
9 to 1 — King Tom	40 to 1 — Boland (t)	coupled

9 to 2 agst Metcalf (for £1000)

CHESTER CUP.—1000 to 20 agst Muscovite and Defiance coupled.

No betting at Tattersall's on Thursday.

RECOVERY OF TEN THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS.—The *Valetta* steamer has arrived at Marseilles. She has on board eight cases of the Australian mail. The pleasing intelligence reaches us by this opportunity that the 10,000 sovereigns dropped while being conveyed from the steamer *Osmanti* to the shore at Geelong had been recovered. The *Lady Evelyn*, from California to Hong-Kong, had been lost. There were twenty-four Chinese and six Europeans saved.

A GRAND SHIP.—The great Boston builder, Donald McKay, has built another magnificent clipper. It is called the *Great Republic*, is of 4000 tons burthen, and will spread 16,000 yards of canvas to the winds. She is expected to surpass in sailing qualities the *Flying Cloud*, which ran 374 geographical miles in 24 hours; and the *Sovereign of the Seas*, which once ran 430 geographical miles in the same time.

A TUSCAN JOKE.—Florence has been lately astonished by an attempt on the part of the Grand Duke to make a *bon mot*. An inhabitant of Lunca happened to pour some water out of the window of his house, and on the head of the Grand Duke, who was passing at that moment. The poor subject, horror-struck, rushed down stairs, and, falling on his knees, implored pardon. "Never mind, never mind," answered his Sovereign; "only it's lucky it was not an Englishman that the accident happened to, for, if it had been, half an hour hence I should have been involved in a diplomatic correspondence."

THE WIDOW AND FAMILY OF THE ETRICK SHEPHERD.—The Rev. J. Marshall, of Burnside-house, Forfarshire, has addressed the newspapers on the fact, that while various literary persons and widows of literary persons receive pensions, none has been given to the widow and family of the Etrick Shepherd. "While such is the case (asks the rev. gentleman), how does it come to pass that the widow and family of one of the most eminent of Scottish poets has been passed over in the distribution of Royal patronage? Surely, the widow and family of James Hogg—of the sweet bard of Etrick—of the author of the 'Queen's Wake,' of the 'Witch of Fife,' of 'Flora MacDonald's Lament,' and of a host of lyrics, which rank him at a song-writer next only to the immortal and unfortunate Burns, is as worthy to receive attention at the hands of our gracious Sovereign, as either Sir Francis Head or the widow and daughter of Joseph Train. Poor Hogg sleeps in Yarrow churchyard; but Mrs. Hogg yet survives, and, along with her, three 'bonnie lasses,' the offspring of him who, sprung from peasant-soil, touched a chord of Nature's harp which made it thrill even to distant lands. All these are unprovided for. Why is it

so?" We understand that Mr. Marshall has addressed the Earl of Aberdeen and Viscount Palmerston upon the subject, in which the Premier has expressed his sympathy.

PENSIONS FOR SERVICES.—The pensions for judicial services, for last year, amounted to £42,264. There are several retired Lord Chancellors on the list. During the same period, the annuities and pensions for naval and military services were £31,625: thus the Law beats the United Service by £10,639.

GIFTS TO THE POOR AND AGED.—On Thursday, at the church of St. Mary-le-St., and according to annual custom, small sums of money were given by the churchwarden and overseer, to a certain number of poor widows residing in the parish, and of certain ages. The gift is according to the will of a benevolent and kind lady, named Grace Davis, who many years ago resided in St. Mary-le-St. parish, and who, at her death, bequeathed a certain sum for the good purpose.

THE VINE.—A letter from Pesh (16th inst.) states that near Erlau the crop of grapes has been so abundant, that it has been found necessary to leave one-half on the vines for want of casks to put the wine in. Twenty pairs of wine are offered for a cask capable of containing twelve pails. In the neighbourhood of Olen the vintage has been more abundant than for many years past.

PORTUGUESE QUARANTINE.—The Portuguese Government has decreed that ships coming from suspected ports, and having been eight days on their voyage, are to be allowed free pratique at all the ports throughout the kingdom. Ships having been less than eight days on their voyage, must complete them at the port of their arrival by a quarantine observation.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The continued scarcity of stock, and the steady absorption of it by the public, added to the large imports of the precious metals from Australia and the United States, have had a favourable influence upon the quotations of the national securities. This week the advance in them has been about one per cent; and we may intimate that jobbers have, in many instances, found it a matter of difficulty to meet the wants of the brokers. As might be expected, much uneasiness has been felt by the operators for a fall, who have made large purchases to cover speculative sales; whilst we learn that the Bank of England has advanced, by way of loan, several millions of stock to meet the public demand.

The Money Market has been comparatively easy; and first-class Bills have been readily taken in Lombard-street at 4½ per cent. We may observe, however, that both wool and corn bills are not readily taken, and that some of the provincial bankers have intimated to their customers that future advances must of necessity be limited.

On Monday, Consols were very steady, and prices had an upward tendency. The Three per Cents were done at 91½; but declined, towards the close of the market, to 91¼, both for Money and Time. The Three per Cents Reduced were 90½; and New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 92½. Long Annuities, 5 3-16, 5½; Ditto, Thirty Years, 1859, 5 1-16. India Stock, 248; Bank Stock, 213 2-5. South Sea Annuities were 100. Both on Tuesday and Wednesday prices improved, the Three per Cents having been done at 92½. Exchequer Bills were par, 3s. prem., 1 dis., to 3s. prem.; and India Bonds, par to 3s. prem. On Thursday, Consols were steady, and the leading quotation for the Three per Cents, for transfer and time, was 92½. The New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, were 93½; and the Three per Cents Reduced, 91½. Exchequer Bills were par to 3s. premium. South Sea Old Annuities, 99; and Long Annuities (1859), 5 1-16.

The average circulation of the Irish and Scotch banks for the four weeks ending the 1st inst. was £9,354,211. The total amount of gold and silver held by those banks was £2,696,716. The circulation of the private and joint-stock banks in England and Wales, was £3,861,778, being an increase on the month of £201,114.

Miscellaneous Securities have been in very moderate request. Australia Bank Shares have been 68½ to 69; Chartered Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1½ to 1½; London Chartered of Australia, 15½; London and Westminster, 33½; New South Wales, 45; Oriental, 43 ex div.; South Australia, 40; Union of Australia, 68; Australian Agricultural have marked 33½; British American Land, 58 ex div.; Canada, 71; Crystal Palace, 5½; London Docks, 109; Peel River Land and Mineral, 4½ to 5; Scottish Australian Investment, 2½ to 3; South Australian Land, 33½ to 33; Submarine Telegraph, ½; Van Dieman's Land, 15; Hunterford Bridge, 12; Waterloo, 2½; Vauxhall, 23½; Albion Insurance, 95; Alliance Marine, 53½; Atlas, 2½; Argus, 23; County, 127; Globe, 145 to 146; Guardian 60 ex div.; Imperial Fire, 37½; Ditto, Life, 20; Law Life, 56; Pelican, 45; Phoenix, 185; Royal Exchange, 242; Sun Life, 65; Universal, 46½; Berlin Waterworks, 2; East London, 130; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; West Middlesex, 113; Canada Six per Cent Bonds, 110; Ditto, 111½; General Steam Navigation, 28; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 69.

A few parcels of gold have been forwarded to Paris; but the shipments to other quarters have been limited. Amongst the imports is an arrival of £50,000 in gold from the West of Africa, £440,000 from Australia; and 1,150,000 dollars from New York.

A transaction has taken place in the New Two-and-a-Half per Cents "Assorted" Stock, at 85.

There has been rather a firm market for foreign bonds, the prices of which have been on the advance. Buenos Ayres Six per Cents have been 16; Chilean Six per Cents, 99½; Danish Five per Cents, 103; Mexican Three per Cents, 25 to 24½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 49½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 40 to 41; Russian Five per Cents (1822) 112½ to 112½; ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 96½; Ditto, Small, 97; Spanish Three per Cents 44½ to 45; Ditto, Three per Cent New Deferred, 21½; Spanish Committee's Certificates, 5 per cent; Venezuela Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 30½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 62½; and Dutch Four per Cents, 93½.

Railway shares have been very firm, and dearer. Stock has been scarce, and in demand. The following are the official money closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 50½; Eastern Counties, 12½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 62½; London and Brighton, 95½; London and North-Western, 102½; London and South-Western, 74; Midland, 59½; Newry and Enniskillen, 2½; North Staffordshire, 11½; South-Eastern, 58½; South Wales, 34; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 62.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Wilts and Somerset, 97.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 96; East Anglian, 3½; Ditto, Six per Cent Stock, 13½; Great Northern Five per Cent, 117½; Ditto, redeemable at 10 per cent prem., 106½; Great Western, irredeemable, 4 per cent, 96½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 94½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 2½; Paris and Lyons, 2½; Pacific and Strasbourg, 3½; South Eastern of France, 1½.

Mining Shares have been in moderate request. On Thursday, Agua Fria were 1½; Cobro Copper, 4½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 2½; Great Nugget Vein Scrip, 2½; Mexican and South American, 6½; Quartz Rock, ½ to 1.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Oct. 24.—The show of English wheat here to-day was very limited, and a good business was doing in all kinds, at an advance in the quotations of from 2s. to 3s. per quarter. Foreign wheats moved off steadily, at 3s. per quarter more money. Barley was in good request, and quite as fast as last week. Maize moved off steadily, on former terms. There was an improved sale for oats, the prices of which were 1s. per quarter higher. Both beans and peas had an upward tendency. The flour trade was active, at an improvement in the quotations of from 3s. to 5s. per sack, and 1s. to 2s. per barrel.

Oct. 25.—The show of wheat was very moderate, yet the business doing in it was limited, at Monday's prices. All other articles sold at full currencies.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 60s. to 71s.; ditto, white, 64s. to 79s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 58s. to 67½; ditto, white, 61s. to 71s.; rye, 38s. to 40s.; grinding barley, 32s. to 34s.; malt, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; mashing do., 40s. to 48s.; Lincolns and Norfolk malt, 6s. to 68s.; brown ditto, 68s. to 63s.; Kingston and Ware, 6s. to 70s.; Chevalier, 71s. to 73s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 24s. to 28s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s. to 25s.; ditto, white, 22s. to 28s.; tick beans, new, 39s. to 42s.; ditto, old, 42s. to 45s.; grey peas, 40s. to 43s.; mangel, 45s. to 48s.; white, 64s. to 66s.; bolton, 65s. to 68s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 70s. to 75s.; Suffolk, 55s. to 57s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 53s. to 56s. per 280 lbs. Foreign.—French flour, —s. to —s. per sack; American, 33s. to 41s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Lined in is in request, at very full prices. Tares are lower to purchase. In other seeds a fair average business is doing. Cakes are on the advance.

Lined, English, sowing, 58s. to 60s.; Baltic crushing, 47s. to 52s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 50s. to 54s.; hempseed, 33s. to 38s. per quarter; Coriander, 10s. to 15s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 10s. to 13s.; white ditto, 15s. to 18s.; and tares, 7s. 6d. to 8s. per bushel. English rapeseed, 42s. to 53s. per last of ten quarters. Lined cakes, English, 290s. to 310s.; ditto, foreign, 29s. 5s. to 31s. 10s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, 25 0s. to 26 10s. per ton. Canary, 65s. to 70s. per quarter. Clover seed nominal.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 10½d. to 11d.; of household bread, 9d. to 10d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 68s. 11d.; barley, 40s. 7d.; oats, 24s. 2d.; rye, 38s. 4d.; beans, 45s. 7d.; peas, 46s. 7d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 62s. 4d.; barley, 37s. 10d.; oats, 22s. 6d.; rye, 37s. 9d.; beans, 43s. 10d.; peas, 44s. 1d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Tea.—There is more business doing in all kinds of tea, the prices of which have an upward tendency. Common sound congou has realised 11½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 35,556,801 lb., against 35,033,317 ditto in 1852.

Sugar.—The general demand has continued very inactive; and, in some instances prices have given way from 6d. to 1s. per cwt. Fine yellow Barbadoes, 38s. to 39s.; good mild to good, 35s. 6d. to 37s.; low to mild yellow Granada, 33s. to 34s. 6d.; Antigua, 32s. 6d.; low yellow Mauritius, 32s. to 33s.; mild to fine, 33s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; brown, 29s. to 31s. 6d.; low to fine white Benares, 35s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.; good granby yellow, 38s. to 39s. 6d.; soft brown, 29s. to 30s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are dull, at 4s. to 4s. 6d. for brown lump, and 4s. 6d. to 47s. 6d. per cwt. The total clearances to the 22nd inst., were 5,385,825 cwt., against 5,147,863 ditto in 1852.

Coffee.—Good ord. native has changed hands at from 45s. to 46s. 6d. per cwt. Most other kinds move off slowly, on former terms.

Rice.—This article has risen 6d. per cwt. from the lowest point, with a good demand.

Provisions.—Most kinds of Irish butter have met a slow sale, on former terms. Fine foreign has sold steadily, at full quotations. In the value of English, very little change has taken place. Other kinds of provisions support previous currencies.

Tallow.—Our market is less active, and prices are barely supported. F.Y.C., on the spot, 58s. to 59s. 3d.; all the year, 58s.; and for the spring, 56s. 6d. per cwt.

Oils.—Generally speaking the demand is steady, at late rates. In turpentine, about an average business is doing. Spirits, 60s.; in puncheons, 59s.; rough, 15s. per cwt. Spirits.—The sale for rum is dull, at barely stationary prices.—Proof Leewards, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d.; East India, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 7½d.; and Havannah, 2s. 7d. per gallon. Brandy commands very little attention. Geneva and corn spirits are firm. Cattle.—Davies's West Hartley, 21s. 6d.; West Hartley, 21s. 6d.; Wylam, 23s.; Hedley, 22s. 6d.; Northumberland East, 21s.; Bell's Primrose, 18s. 9d.; Lambton, 23s.; Woodhouse Close, 22s.; Wetney's anthracite, 32s. per ton. Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 13 10s. to 15 15s.; clover ditto, 14 0s. to 16 6s.; and straw, 11 14s. to 12 2s. per load. Hops.—Our market is very active, at further enhanced rates. Mid and East Kent pockets, 21s. to 25s.; Wood of Kent, 21s. to 113 15s.; Sussex, 210 10s. to 215 per cwt. Duty, 215s. 600 to 214,000. Wool.—The public sales are progressing heavily, at a decline of 2d. per lb. Potatoes.—For most kinds the demand is inactive, as follows:—Shaws, 120s. to 140s.; Regents, 1 0s. to 180s.; Foreign, 140s. to 160s. per ton. Smithfield.—The supplies of each kind of fat stock having fallen off, the general demand has improved and prices have been on the advance.—Beef has sold at from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 2s. 8d. to 5s. 0½d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lb., to sink the offals. Nags and Lead-hall.—About an average business has been doing, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; mutton, 2s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lb., 1 y the carcass. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 21.

WAR-OFFICE, OCT. 21.

3rd Light Dragoons: Captain C. F. Surtees to be Captain, vice Cowell. 10th: Captain J. Cowell to be Captain, vice Surtees.

Scots' Fusilier Guards: Lieut. the Hon. H. Annesley to be Ensign and Lieut., vice Viscount Ery.

3rd Foot: Surgeon J. Burke to be Surgeon, vice Stewart. 10th: Captain W. K. Orme to be Captain, vice MacGregor. 12th: Lieut. G. R. Littlehales to be Captain, vice Sir G. C. Bishop, Bart.; Ensign J. L. Wilkie to be Lieut., vice Littlehales; H. L. Williams to be Ensign, vice Wilkie. 29th: Lieut. R. C. D. Bruce to be Adjutant, vice V. Tonnochy. 30th: J. R. Tobin to be Assist.-Surg., vice Bone. 43rd: Ensign and Lieut. W. Coutts, Viscount Cury, to be Lieut., vice Annesley. 44th: Ensign E. W. Phillips to be Lieut., vice Woodford; Cadet F. C. Hill to be Ensign, vice Phillips. 68th: Lieut. H. R. Morant to be Captain, vice Needham; Ensign H. White to be Lieutenant, vice Morant; H. S. Light to be Ensign, vice White. 60th: Staff Surgeon of the Second Class H. G. Gordon, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Cleland. 92nd: Surgeon D. Stewart to be Surgeon, vice Fox. 93rd: Major W. B. Ansell to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Hothe; Captain A. R. L. Hay to be Major, vice Ansell; Lieutenant the Hon. A. M. Cathcart to be Captain, vice L. Hay; Ensign R. S. Williams to be Lieutenant, vice Cathcart; Ensign R. A. Cooper to be Ensign, vice Williams. 95th: J. M. Elliott, to be Ensign, vice Cooper.

1st West India Regiment: Captain J. T. J. English to be Captain, vice Bingham; Ensign F. Drage to be Lieutenant, vice Hemill; H. R. Sykes to be Ensign, vice Drage. 2nd: W. F. Frazer to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Parr. 3rd: Captain M. MacGregor to be Captain, vice Orme; Assistant-Surgeon T. Parr to be Surgeon, vice Frazer. 4th: Surgeon J. S. Anson, Ceylon Rifle Regiment: F. Hall to be Second Lieutenant, vice Rouch.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals W. Dawson, M.D., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice C. St. John, M.D.; Staff-Surgeon of the First Class J. M. Andrew, M.D., to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice Dawson; Surgeon T. Foss to be Staff-Surgeon of the First Class, vice M. Andrew; Surgeon J. Summers, M.D., to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Ferguson; Assistant-Surgeon G. F. Bone, M.D., to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Gordon.

BREVET.—Brevet-Major W. M. G. M'Curdo to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; Capt. the Hon. F. Colborne to be M. J. in the Army.

ADMIRALTY, OCT. 18.

Royal Marines.—First Lieutenant G. Drury to be Captain, vice J. Miller; Second Lieutenant W. H. Clements to be First Lieutenant, vice Drury.

BANKRUPTCY ANNOUNCED.

W. GUMBLING, described as W. GAMBLING, Southampton, builder.

BANKRUPTS.

W. REYNOLDS, sen., Wiggins's-hill, Warwickshire, cattle-dealer. W. EMERY, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, grocer. F. P. R. WEBB, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, merchant. J. and T. HETHERINGTON, and G. B. SCHOLLS, Manchester, joiners and builders. W. REYNOLDS, jun., Fullfords, Hall Farm, Warwickshire, sheep salesman and cattle-dealer. J. FINEBERG, Manchester, jeweller and general dealer. J. THOMPSON, Alton, Cumberland, common brewer. R. and J. B. ENCELEY, Wapping and Clyde Dock, H. Hetherington, sail-makers, ship-chandlers, and ship-smiths. G. BARRETT, Kidderminster, carpet manufacturer.

TUESDAY, OCT. 25.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, OCT. 21.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surgeon J. A. Davis to be Senior Surgeon, vice Quigley; Assistant-Surgeon K. Hassard to be Surgeon, vice Davis; Temporary Assistant-Surgeon J. A. M'Nunn to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Hassard.

ADMIRALTY, OCT. 21.

Royal Marines: Second Lieutenant F. W. A. Boyd to be First Lieutenant, vice T. A. M. D. V. Penington.

BANKRUPTS.

J. MATTHEWS, Little Waltham and Great Waltham, Essex, grocer. T. PYE, Manor-street, Chelsea, sawyer. J. DAWSON, Tolleshunt d'Arcy, Essex, surgeon. C. M. MORRIS, Soham, Cambridgeshire, gas manufacturer. H. BRAUN, 10, Old Fish-street-lane, importer of glass. G. GILLARD, New-street, Covent-garden, boot and shoe salesman. G. BENNETT, Birmingham, licensed victualler. S. CRUTE, Liverpool, slator. W. BROOK, Manchester, stuff-merchant. B. N. DODD, of Heston-Hole, Berham, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

H. MUNRO, Tain, cabinet-maker. J. THRIPELAND, Glasgow, boot and shoemaker. A. CRICHTON, Edinburgh, printer.

BIRTHS.

BLACK.—On the 19th inst., at 3, Loudoun-road, St. John's-wood, Mrs. James Black, of a son. BUXTON.—On the 25th inst., at 7, Grosvenor-crescent, Belgrave-square, the wife of Charles Buxton, Esq., of a son. CLARKE.—On the 21st inst., at North Wootton Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. W. W. Clarke, of a daughter. COOPER.—On the 21st inst., at Pembridge Villas, Bayswater, the wife of Mr. Richard Cooper, of a son. DUNCOMBE.—On the 20th inst., at 7, Lowndes-square, the Hon. Mrs. Duncombe, of a son. EDEN.—On the 20th inst., the wife of the Rev. C. P. Eden, Vicar of Aberford, Yorkshire, of a son. FARQUHAR.—On the 21st inst., at Polesden, the Lady Mary Farquhar, of a daughter. MARSHALL.—On the 22nd inst., in the Minster Precincts, Peterborough, the wife of the Rev. F. A. S. Marshall, of a daughter. RATHBONE.—On the